PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

No 54,872.—New Series] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

e of illing. 9 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
th Nov.	OCEANA	16810	......	...
th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
h ,,	MALWA	10,883	......	...
h ,,	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
h Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
h ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
h ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
h ,,	SALSETTE	6500	MONGOLIA	9505
910 Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
,,	DELHI	8090	......	...
Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9621
,,	INDIA	7911	......	...
,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
arch.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
,,	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
pril.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
,,	PERSIA	7951	......	...

above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, ...th and London.

...sengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting ...er at Port Said.

...AVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the ...ARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ...y previous to sailing and CABIN BAG... before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The atten... ...f Passengers is called to the importance of ... their Baggage labelled with port of destina...

...ders leave the BALLARD PIER on day ...ing. All Passengers must attend at the place ...en 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical ...ction by the Health Officer of the Port, and ...e will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer ...s so examined and conveyed thence in the ...any's Tenders. Special attention is directed ...se regulations, which are imperative under the ...e Convention.

...ends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

...e S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY ... P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, ...t for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, ...ving Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL ...ES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
...arseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
...ndon by sea	Rs. 538,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

... Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ...y on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the ...s, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued ...vourable terms.

...accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

...HE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

...OXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND ...ACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
...y of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 1[illegible]
...ford Hall	5321	,, 10	Dec. 3
...y of York	7708	,, 22	,, 8
...y of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 13
...y of Madras	4684	,, 18	,, 30
		1910	1910
...y of Manchester	5554	Jan. 14	Jan. 29
...y of Athens	5594	Feb. 5	Feb. 14
...ford Hall	5321	Mar. 9	...
...of York	7705	Feb. 25	Mar. 1[illegible]
...on Hall	4460	Mar. 3	...
...of Madrid	4894	,, 18	Mar. 2[illegible]
...of Glasgow	6520	,, 22	Apr. 15
...of Calcutta	7512	Apr. 1	,, 22
...of Madras	4684	,, 8	,, 21
...of Manchester	5551	,, 19	May 7
...on Hall	4932	,, 22	,, 5
...ford Hall	5321	May 24	...
...of Karachi	5557	,, 26	May 31
...of Benares	6973	June 3	June 1[illegible]

... First class passenger steamer carrying both ...on and Stewardess.

... Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess ...mmodation for 2-12 passengers.

... Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommoda... ...nd carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

...rom Bombay ...r Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
...ies / ...rt Said	413	627	319	483	347	517
	446	677	352	512	380	572
...arseilles, Genoa / Naples / ...verpool	578	935	429	649	495	770
	635	990	462	704	517	792
...ndon overland ... Genoa or ...arseilles return... ...via Marseilles ... Naples	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*923

...eturn Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 ...37, and Rs. 845, respectively.

...e above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s ...ner between Bombay and Karachi.

...duction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway ...nts, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital ...es, and Theatrical Coys.

...HE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by ...ddition of several new and fast steamers having ...test requisites for the comfort and welfare of ...ngers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

...OMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910. ...AY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

...Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
...y of Athens	5600	...	18th February
...ford Hall	5321	2nd March	......
...y of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
...y of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
...y of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
...y of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
...y of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
...ford Hall	5321	24th May	...
...y of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
...of Benares	6738	...	15th June

...ailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for ...ngers only.

... Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

... conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 ...ngs for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 ...ths.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
...ity of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
...ity of Calcutta	7512	27th Aug. ,,	20th Sept. ,,
...ity of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

...r Passage and further Particulars apply to the ...nts.

...ombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
...arachi— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock c. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 8th Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 11th Nov.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 12th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 11th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA" 2,510 tons, on Monday, 8th Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 6th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay,

5th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magueu	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th Nov. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	F. Giorgevich	5385	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND.	6015	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giorgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	3000	B. Bainara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... ,, 577-8 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London ...... ,, 480 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back ...... ,, 767-8 ,, 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... ,, 675
Single Class to London ...... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ...... ,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

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DIRECT SAILLINGS MONTHLY.

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"Harlesden"	3069	November	Baltimore
"Haigh Hall"	2724	November	Philadelphia

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Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

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PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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K. KODAMA.
Manager,

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We are showing an extremely dainty and artistic collection of well made ornaments suitable for every-day wear, most of which are productions intended for those who have not the taste for tawdry jewelry, but who prefer that sturdiness in manufacture which is so characteristic in all goods of British-make, and as our stock comprises the

SEASON'S LATEST NOVELTIES

it carries a freshness and brightness which cannot but meet the prevailing taste for all that is new and up-to-date, coupling this with the fact that all designs are absolutely original and exclusive, and our stock being also the largest in Western India, both in variety and value, our jewelry saloon, therefore, becomes a veritable Indian

HOUSE OF TREASURE.

The display this season is more than extensive. Never in the history of the firm has anything been offered in the way of jewelry at such moderate prices. It does not come to the happy lot of all to be able to write cheques for thousands of rupees, but the skilled art of the jeweller's craft has more than demonstrated the beauties that lie in the use of coloured gems of lesser value than the

DIAMOND, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL

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STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

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Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

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Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

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Merchants and Contractors,
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Importers of ITALIAN, FRENCH and GERMAN Oilmanstores, and Provisions from 1st Class Houses.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheese, always in stock throughout the year.

Pure Italian OLIVE OIL, 1st quality and Genuine from LUCCA.

Pure Italian Wine Vinegar unadulterated, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and Soup Pastes the first House in India for quality and freshness as the supply we receive monthly.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS throughout the year.

Italian CHESTNUTS, MUSCATEL-RAISINS, and NAPLES' FIGS in Xmas season only.

Wines, Liqueurs, etc., from the First Houses of ITALY, FRANCE, and PORTUGAL.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET, Wine (genuine), at Rs. 10 per dozen bottles much in demand.

Price List on application free.

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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

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DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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A NEW "RONEO" COPIER, in thorough working order. Half a dozen copies can be taken at a time. Terms Moderate.

For particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette," Ld.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES, for Christmas Holidays.

Return Tickets at REDUCED FARES will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any Station, distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GANPATRAO YELLOWJI MOHITAY and HANMANTRAO YELLOWJI MOHITAY, both of Rajvade, near Poona, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the bungalows, messuages or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate at Chowpatty Road, Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1937 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 85 A, New No. 11314 and A Old Survey No. 3 C and D, and New Survey
11314
Nos. 2 and 2 A and bounded on the East by the
7302 7302
property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy; on the West by Government land, on the North by the said Chowpatty Road, and on the South by the Public Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2576 (1) and 2576 (2) and Street Nos. 8-82 and 82A, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Stephens and other tenants of the Vendors.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1909.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, LEAD SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is PREPARED to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, District Engineer, Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value, of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 8th October, 1909.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P.M., on 15th November, 1909, for the SUPPLY OF STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1910, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
" " 2 " " " " Ajmer "
" " 3 Waste Cotton, Parel delivery.
" " 4 " " Ajmer "
" " 5 Leather goods, Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores," &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 7 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway Company or order. Only Securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 27th Oct., 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS having RETURNED from leave, has resumed charge of the Office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway, from the 5th November, 1909.

FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus,
5th November, 1909.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.—As the ANNIVERSARY of FOUNDERS DAY falls this year on a Sunday, it is PROPOSED to hold the ANNUAL BOMBAY DINNER, on SATURDAY, December 11th. All old Carthusians intending to be present are requested to send their names to Mr. A. KIRKE SMITH, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ORLEANS CAR.

SEATED for five. Side entrance. 12-14 H. P., in perfect running condition, always driven by owner; Stepney wheel and Hood Frame.

Originally Cost Rs. 7,000. Rs. 3,000 or offer. Apply to Box No. 2579, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

TWO PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES IN QUITE GOOD CONDITION.

TWO CUTTING MACHINES of well-known makers, Hugh and Kimber, are FOR SALE. Both are in very good condition. The Large one is 34 inches wide, and has 2 extra Knives. The Small one is 21 inches wide, and has with it 1 extra Knife. Both the Machines can be seen in working order, by applying sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of November, 1909, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1909.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

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TROMBAY.

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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied, Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats	1,000
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WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
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PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

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They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW

HONGKONG
KOBE
LONDON
LYONS
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG

RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted,

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

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Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

3,500' OF TRAM LINE, also some SWITCHES and WAGONS, Suitable for Contractors, Mills, Brickworks, Apply to Box No. 2613, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

8 H. P DE DION, 4 seated body. Cape, Hood, Lamps, Tools. Excellent reliable car in perfect running order. Price Rs. 2,000. Sold as owner going home shortly.

Further particulars apply H. R. HUME, District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

EDWARD HOTEL, KHANDALA.

FOR Europeans only. Airy, commodious, unrivalled for style and comfort; matchless for Cuisine and Wines; each Room has a separate Bath attached. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETORS.

TO BE LET.

EXTENSIVE LARGE BUNGALOW, with spacious Garden, Well, Stabling, &c., for the coming visit of the Viceroy, specially suited for a Maharaja or a Nawab.

Apply Box No. 2590, care of this paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Nothing, without the Old Lamp trade mark when you ask for Club Blend Whisky.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Refuse substitutes.
TO BE HAD OF
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D. D. BARIA
AND OF ALL DEALERS,
OR
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

The successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early excesses, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those [illegible]

THERAPION is sold by principal chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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By James Douglas. Re. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 911 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a eneral cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,068 tons, apt.in K Seyeda arrived in harbour on Friday from obe &c, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, 1,680 tons, aptain S G Openshaw, arrived in harbour on Friday om Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, aptain C H Lane, arrived in harbour on Friday from alcutta, via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar, rice and neral and 2 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Fangturm, 3,113 tons, ap'ain H Wittenberg, arrived in harbour on Friday om Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and plosives and 3 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Malwa, 5,901 tons, aptain G H S Tocque, arrived in harbour on Friday om London, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Athens, 5,571 tons, ptain W Knaut, sailed on Friday for Liverpool and arseilles, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the llowing passengers:—Capt and Mrs E H S James, and Mrs R H Batt, and Mr E F B Wyatt.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COAST.

In view of the many disasters that have occurred at rious periods on the South African Coast, The Impe- l Merchant Service Guild has been for some nsiderable time agitating for an increase in the mber of lights and fog signals in order to facilitate vigation in that vicinity, in reply to a very urgent peal addressed to the Secretary of State for the lonies the following reply had just been received d will doubtless be read with much gratification by seafarers:—

Downing Street, 19 October.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Crewe to knowledge the receipt of your letters of the 5th and h inst. regarding the lighting of the Coast of Cape lony and to state that his Lordship is in mmunication with the Board of Trade on the bject.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd) C. P. LUCAS.

The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast	Lieut Tisdall	Royal Navy
H M S Perseus	Capt F G Bird	R Navy
H M S Proserpine	Capt J T Marshall	R Navy
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr E G Mills	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr ... Luck	R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr. A S Balfour	I Marine
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Dick	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 5.

ustrien		Requin	M Maritimes
Ayuthia	694	Curtis	F F Campbell & Co
Ardamount	2248	Watson	T Morrison & Co
Britannia	1969	Halse	Bo & H S N Co
Birkhall	2731	Jones	T Morrison & Co
Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai...23-10 P & O Co
D Balduino s	2684	Maganzini	F & R S N Co
Fangturm	3113	Wittenburg	W & A [illegible] & Co
Gerd	751	Andresen	F F Campbell & Co
Kasara	505	Etton	M M & Co
Loodiana	3124	Ross	Calcutta......M M & Co
Marven	2272	Saunders	Rangoon A C A S Jamal
Mazagon	3279	Lowe	M M & Co
Malwa	5901	Tocque	P & O Co
Nawab	2040	Park	Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Saifi	1445		Bo & H S N Co
Shah Navaz	2522	Denison	B & H S N Co
Springburn	3176	Crosthwaite	W & Graham & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co
Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Lawada	2174	Lane	Calcutta	8-11	M M & Co
B Clan Chisholm	1681	Openshaw	N F		J Finlay & Co Ld
F Calyx	2245	Churchill	Hull	10-11	Ralli Bros
H President	2086	Jacobson	Zanzibar	11-11	A Strandes
M Siberien	2127	De Lorne	Jeddah	10-11	B & P S N Co
N Griqua	2019	Crome	Antwerp	14-11	W & A Graham & Co
O Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	8-11	B & P S N Co
Q Blakemoor	2408	Knot	Dunkirk	9-11	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Yetorofu Maru	3068	Seyeda	Kobe	15-11	N Y Kaisha
2 Castalia	1081	Hamilton	Liverpool	10-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Bohemia	2301	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
5 Ischia	2481	Belsito	H'kong	17-11	F & R S N Co
6 D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-11	Florio & R S N Co
7 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	13-11	M M & Co
9 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	Shanghai	10-11	P & O Co
10&11 City of London	5693	Whish	Karachi	11-11	K Nixon & Co

H W P D

Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Shah Jehan	2566	Davidson	Jeddah	13 11	B H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	D Balduino s	Maganzino	Genoa Oct 18
5	Malwa s	Tocque	London Oct 15
	Fangturm s	Wittenberg	Hamburg Oct 2
	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta Oct 20
	Clan Chisholm s	Openshaw	Glasgow Sept 30
	Yetorofu Maru s	Soyeda	Kole, Oct 1

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Plassy (H. T) s	Notley	Southampton
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	City of Athens	Knaut	Liverpool &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Perim on the 5th instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant about 7 o'clock.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Salsette, (Extra) arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
1	Tara	Negapatam
2	Stolzenfels	Antwerp
2	Penlameotta	Rangoon
3	Umfuli	Calcutta
3	Faltala	Mauritius

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—40 bales goat hair and wool, R M Kooka; 2,001 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 13 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 25 bales wool, E D Sasson and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cohyx s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—5 bales yarn, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Blakemoor s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—200 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts castorseed, 10,996 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—530 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, Gladebrook and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—25 cwts sharkfins, V Ooka; 40 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 82 cwts angoor and kismish, I Moledina; 23 cwts kismish, H Hassum; 69 cwts kismish, A Karamsi; 30 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 115 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 41 cwts dryfish, A Karamsee.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 7.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
9-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. flat.
Hymns.—552, 556, C4.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—292, 299, 477.
Collections for Cathedral High Schools.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. on Wednesday at 6-30 p. m. Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Seremon,
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the All Saints' Community.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Services held in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
8-30 a. m.—Preacher.—Rev. F. Wood.
6-30 p.m.—Special Bible Sunday Service.
Preacher.—Mr. R. A. Adams, Secretary, Bible Society.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
Rev. A. S. Crichton.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
Rev. J. Cameron.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—454, 174, 407.
Psalm.—100, 103.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

Hornby Road.
8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—529, 313, 190.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—626, 260.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—214, 520, 26.
Mothers Union at the "Banyans" Monday, 5-15 p.m.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild Thursday.
6 p.m.—Confirmation class for men at the Institute.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—89.
Hymns.—191, 197, 237.
Collection for the poor.

FROM the 23rd to the 29th October, 4 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 29, Hindus, and 56 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 274. The death-rate was 38·1 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 45·6. The deaths are thus classified:—Smallpox, 1; fevers, 127; bowel complaints, 47; and other causes, 199.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EDMEADES—Oct. 11, at Stanwix, Carlisle, the wife of Capt. W. A. Edmeades, R. A., of a son.

LEGARD—Oct. 16, at Kirkham Abbey, Lady Edith Legard, of a son.

MORRIS—Oct. 12, at Harrismith, South Africa, the wife of Lieut. J. Hugh Morris, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.

MULLINS—Oct. 9, at Challens Yard, Easebourne, Midhurst, the wife of Brevet Col. W. B. Mullins, 29th Punjabis, of a daughter.

PAULING—Oct. 9, at Homelyn, Kingston Road, Merton Park, Surrey, the wife of Geo. S. Pauling, of a daughter.

WILLS—Oct. 17, at 45 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. to Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wills, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOSTOCK—HORNIMAN—Oct. 19, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. John Southey Bostock, M.B., Ch. B (Edin.), of the Royal Army Medical Corps, to Miss Olivia Emslie Horniman, daughter of Mr. Emslie John Horniman, J.P., M.P.

RICHARDSON—EARDLEY-WILMOT—Oct. 19, at Inverness, Edward Cleland Richardson, to Nora, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir S. Eardley-Wilmot.

STEVENSON—JOBSON—Oct. 16, at St. Stephen's Church, Broughty Ferry, Capt Alexander Gavin Stevenson, D.S.O., R. E., to Elizabeth Nicoll Jobson, daughter of the late Surg.-Major William Jobson, Army Medical Dept.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Oct. 16, at Highfield, Norwood, Lady Evelyn Campbell, daughter of the second Earl Cawdor, aged 58.

COTTON—Oct. 14, at 1 Downfield Road, Clifton, Bristol, Lieut.-Col. F. F. Cotton, late R. E., aged 66.

CRUICKSHANK—Oct. 15, at Saltwood, Hythe, Col. John Donaldson Cruickshank, Royal (Bombay) Eng., son of the late Capt. James John Farquharson Cruickshank, Bombay Eng., aged 68.

FINCH—Oct. 12, at Knights Place, Pembury, Kent, John William Finch, late major, Northumberland Artillery Militia, aged 70.

HAMPDEN—Dowager Viscountess Hampden, widow of the late Viscount Hampden, at Cromer, aged 63.

HOFMEYR—Oct. 16, at Whitehall Court, the Hon. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr, of Capetown, aged 64.

McCLURE—Oct. 13, at 4 Fortune Gate Road, Harlesden, N.W., Constance Ada, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Robert John Le Mesurier McClure, K.C.B.

SOUPER—Oct. 14, at Twickenham Villa, Brentwood Essex, Charles Edward, Souper, Colonel retired, Army Pay Dept., late Royal Art., aged 67.

WILLIAMS—Oct. 16, at 24 Glazbury Road, West Kensington, William Henry Davies Williams, late I.N., aged 83.

POONA.

BIRTH.

HOUSTON—Nov. 4, at Poona, the wife of Captain W. H. Houston, I.M.S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAINE—Oct. 28, at Tura, Garo Hills, the wife of A. J. Laine, I.C.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BEALE—October 30, at the residence of Mr. C. A. Gannon, Station Master, M. C. M. Ry., Bowringpet, Harriet Beale, widow of the late Thomas Beale, retired, British Army Corps.

WHEELER—October 27, at Singapore, S.S., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Cole, Annie, widow of the late Captain George Wheeler, Supply and Transport Corps, aged 48 years.

UPSHON—November 1, at Bellary, Clarence William Upshon, Madras City Police, aged 34.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 41m. Sun sets 6h. 4m.; High water, 6-48m. 7-26a.; Low water, 1-38a.
Bombay Golf week.
Volunteer Inspection Lanowli.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band, 116th Mahrattas, at 6 p. m.
Bombay Gas Company, Open-air Dance at the Gas Works, Parel, 9-30.
Opening of the Skating Rink, near the Municipal Office, 9-30.

TO-MORROW.

22nd Sunday after Trinity.
Sun rises 6h. 41m.; Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water, 8-1m. 8-40a; Low water, 1-3m. 2-22a.

Maxim: "The only thing some people are ready to give are 'three cheers.'"

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, November 8—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m, Sun rises 6h. 42m. Sun sets 6h. 3m. High water, 8-46m. 9-23a. Low water, 2-5m. 2-51a.

Tuesday, November 9.—Open-air Entertainment in the Byculla School Grounds 8-30 p. m. Badham Pile and Company, extraordinary general meeting, Esplanade Road, 6. Sun rises 6h. 42m.; Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water 8-46m.; 9-23a. Low water, 2-5m. 2-51a.

Wednesday, November 10.—Jam Shri Ranjitsingji S. and W. Co. ordinary general meeting, 3-40 p.m. B. V. R. Dance of the "E" Company (Cyclists), Town Hall, 9-30. Sun rises, 6h. 43m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 9-47m, 10-26a; Low water, 3-29m, 3-51a.

Thursday, November 11.—The Divali Holidays begin. Sun rises, 6h. 44m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 10-13m, 10-53a.; Low water, 4-4m. 4-17a.

Friday, November 12.—The Divali Holidays.

A CHILD FOUND LYING IN AN OTTA.—A newly-born male child was found lying on the otta of a house in Gaiwadi, wrapped up in white clothes, on Thursday night, and was removed to the Cama Hospital.

NEW GOVERNMENT NOMINEE ON THE CORPORATION.—Captain Liston, Government nominee on the Bombay Corporation, having tendered his resignation of the office, Mr. A. K. Leslie, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., has been appointed in his place.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October, 1909, was 3,948, the daily average being 127; new admission, 1,005; Parsees, 399; Hindoos, 2,162; Mahomedans, 1,019; Christians, 368; and 53 children were vaccinated this month.

FIRE IN ISSAJI STREET.—An alarm of fire was raised from a house in Issaji Street, Mandvi, and intimation was sent to the Fire Brigade. The Fort, Babula Tank and Byculla engines arrived on the scene, but the fire was soon put out by the neighbours.

ENHANCEMENT IN RAILWAY FARES.—The fares for first and second class tickets on the G. I. P. Railway will be enhanced from 1st January next. The fares on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be similarly raised subsequently so as to correspond with the fares on the East India Railway.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of October the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,822, among them the number of new admissions was classified as follows:—Hindoo, 895; Mussalman, 195; Parsee, 3; other castes, 16; total, 1,109. The average daily attendance was 91.

REVISED POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per S.S. "Australien," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow, Sunday, instead of to-day as previously notified. Parcel mail for Netherlands India closes at the New General Post Office at 5 30 p.m. to-day, the 6th instant.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES IN BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, being about to proceed on leave for a month and a half, Rao Bahadur Setalvad will act as Third Presidency Magistrate, while Mr. Hevaliwala, Barrister-at-Law, will most probably be appointed to act for Mr. Setalvad as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.—Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police in Bombay, has, while on leave, been promoted to the office of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., who is officiating as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been confirmed in the appointment with effect from the 24th instant.

A COLLISION.—A shigram, belonging to Jumnadas Bhagwandas of Bhuleshwar was turning on to the Girgaum Road from Kandewadi, when a collision took place between it and tram-car No. 113 which was going in the direction of Dhobie Talao. The coachman received some injury below the right eye, and was treated at the J. J. Hospital. The shigram had a wheel broken.

FOUND FLOATING IN A WELL.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Kanoo Visram a Hindu, aged 50. It appeared from evidence that the deceased worked as a domestic servant. He was addicted to drink and was missed from his master's house in Carpenter Lane on Wedesday last. Prior to his leaving the place he had borrowed four annas from somebody. On Thursday night at about 8 o'clock his body was found floating in a well at Girgaum. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to drowning, but under what circumstances he got into the well there was no evidence to show.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vol. Rifle Corps, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Territorial	Blankenburg
Overture	Raymond	Thomas
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Valse	Ange D'Amour	Waldteufel
Selection	The Arcadians	Ivan Caryll
Song	Nirvana	Stephen Adams
Intermezzo	Cleopatra Finnegan	Neil Moret

BAND ON THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Silent Heroes	Bidgood
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
O. P.	Czardas	Crossman
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Solo	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy
Selection	The Cherry Girl	Caryll
Valse	Love's last Word	Cremieux
Gavotte	Weymouth Chimes	Howgill

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. Mead and the Officers the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Malfiggiani:—

March	On Jersey Shore	Pryor
Overture	Comique	Keler Bela
Romance	Musica Prohibita	Gastaldon
Valse	Sphinx	Godfrey
Selection	The Season's Flams	Retford
Galop	John Peel	Hunt

NEW PARSI SIRDARS.—The title of Sirdar has been conferred by Government upon Mr. Bomonji Ardasir Dalal, a well-known citizen of Ahmedabad and originally a native of Broach. He owns many thousands of acres of land in the Panch Mahals, and has by his personal exertions established a small colony there. He is also an Honorary Magistrate there, and Government have conferred the new title upon him as a jaghirdar. At present he holds the opium farm in Ahmedabad. The other Parsi Sirdar is Davar M. Kaikhosru Modi of Surat. Mr. Bapujee Khurshedji Modi, of Bombay, has been appointed a Sirdar of the second class for his public spirit and acts of public beneficence.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN.—On Friday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Shamboo Rama, aged 35, employed as a boiler maker in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parel Workshop. It appears from evidence that on Thursday evening an Up-train had stopped on the Elphinstone Road Station. The deceased crossed the line to catch the train, when a down local train came up and before he could clear away he was knocked down by the engine of the down train. He was picked up in an unconscious state, put in the Up train and brought to Bombay. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he never rallied and died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the base of the skull due to his being accidentally knocked down by a railway engine.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management of this excellent show are indeed to be congratulated on the splendid arrangements made by them for the comfort and enjoyment of the numerous visitors to their large, well-lighted and decorated pavilion on the new site next to the Municipal buildings; for not only is the seating inside well arranged and most comfortable, but the pictures exhibited during the past week have been very interesting and instructive. They have also been careful to provide for the comfort of their visitors outside the pavilion, where, in their fairy garden, comfortable seats are available, while a string band discourses sweet music. It does seem a great pity, however, that no Bar has been provided for the use of those who patronise the show, who are thus compelled, much to their discomfort to seek for refreshment outside the grounds and thus run the risk of losing a large portion of the programme, to say nothing of the annoyance and inconvenience they suffer. It is hoped that the Management will, however, use their best endeavours to have the necessary provision made as soon as possible, and when this great want is supplied, the public will have no cause whatever for any complaint and the visitors to this delightful entertainment will be very largely increased. The programme for this evening and the shows during the coming week promises to be quite as good as that of last week. It includes a very grand picture, descriptive of Italian Field Artillery at work with the new Krupp gun, in which the remarkble manoeuvres carried out, involving much serious risk to the men and their animals, are most exciting "hard luck." "How Foolhead paid his debts" and "Tommy's Frolic" are the funny pictures and well calculated to keep the house in roars of laughter. There is also a pathetic film, entitled, "A Lesson in Charity," and a fantastic highly coloured picture describing an extraordinary journey, while another coloured film, entitled "The King's Command," illustrates the serious possibility of extraordinary mistake and their consequences in connection with the important matter of wedlock. It is hoped that the gatherings at the spacious pavilion this evening and at the three sessions daily during the coming week will prove much larger than those witnessed heretofore, as it is certain that all who wish thoroughly to enjoy a good hour's recreation and amusement, cannot do better than visit the Excelsior Cinematograph, not omitting to take their bairns also with them.

A CHINESE Commission will shortly arrive in the United States to investigate the advisability of placing at New York within the next six months orders for warships and munitions aggregating 20,000,000 dollars, (£4,000,000.) This is understood to be the first step toward the fulfilment of China's programme for the expenditure of 200,000,000 dollars (£40,000,000) on the rehabilitation of her army and navy. If the Commission reports favourably on American facilities for filling the order, the bonds for this expenditure will also be placed here. The total loan covering the complete programme will be divided among the Powers who share the Chinese Railway loan.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DEATH SENTENCE REDUCED.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS BAPU RANCHODD.

For the Accused:—Mr. G. N. Thakor.
For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. T. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who had convicted the accused for an offence of murder and sentenced him to death.

From the facts it appeared that the accused was charged with murdering one Mangal Prasad at Kantharia in Borsad Taluka on the 3rd July last. Bhai Kandu, widow of one Haribhai Gopal, was charged with abetment of the offence. The prosecution story was that both the accused were employed in a dairy belonging to a Bombay merchant, of which the deceased was manager. The second accused was the mistress of the first and owing to their bad conduct, the deceased had threatened them with dismissal. Four days afterwards while the deceased was asleep in his room in the afternoon, the first accused killed him with an axe while the second accused held his legs. A witness named Lallu was working in the verandah and hearing the sound of a blow looked in at the open door and saw the first accused striking the deceased with an axe.

The first accused had from the outset admitted killing Mangal with the axe and he had pleaded guilty before the Sessions Court, but he alleged provocation by the deceased. The second accused had pleaded not guilty to the charge. The opinion of the assessors was that the murder was committed deliberately by the first accused to remove the manager. The real motive was not proved. They were unable to believe the story of provocation. They also found the second accused guilty of abetment of murder and believed that she had incited the first accused to murder the deceased. Agreeing with the assessors, His Honour found both the accused guilty. He sentenced the woman to transportation for life, while the first accused was sentenced to be hanged.

Against the sentence passed upon him the first accused appealed, and after going into the papers Their Lordships reduced the sentence to that of transportation for life.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. NINGAPPA BHARMAWA.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who had convicted the accused on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with causing the death of his wife by beating her. From the facts it appeared that the accused, on receiving information of his wife's misconduct beat her and when she admitted her guilt tied her to a post in order, it was said, to prevent her from carrying out her threat of suicide. On the following morning the accused informed the police patel that his wife had hanged herself. The police patel saw the body in the accused's house and took the body to the dispensary where it was examined by the hospital assistant, who found seven contusions which had probably been caused by blows. The liver was ruptured in two places and it was to these ruptures that the hospital assistant attributed death. He had stated that he had specially looked for signs of hanging and found no such signs. The case for the Crown was that the accused caused his wife's death by beating her. The case for the defence was that the accused merely struck one or two light blows and that she subsequently hanged herself.

On evidence in the case, the Sessions Judge differing from the assessors, convicted the accused, believing that death was due to rupture of the liver, the result of violence used by the accused who, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, did not know that he was likely to cause death, and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

A FALSE CHARGE OF MURDER.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. JETHA NARSI.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who had convicted the accused on charges of instituting a proceeding on a false charge of murder with interest to cause injury to the complainant and intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and sentenced him to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment.

From the facts it appeared that the accused instituted a proceeding before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dholka on a false charge of murder against the two police sub inspectors of Dholka. There was no dispute as to his bringing a charge of murder or his instituting the proceeding. His Honour, however, agreeing with the Assessors, found the accused guilty of the offences he was charged with, observing that one had only to compare the accused's statement before the Third Class Magistrate who held the inquest on the body of the deceased with his complaint and his deposition to see at once that he was a bold liar, and considering the gravity of the charge he brought, sentenced him as above stated.

There Lordships rejected the appeal.

A COMPENSATION ORDER QUASHED.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

BALKRISHNA SAKHARAM DESHMUKH VS. ABDUL GANI.

For the Complainant:—Messrs. R. B. Gupte and V. R. Bhagval.

This was a reference by Mr. J. MacNeil, the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, who reported this case to the High Court for orders under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the ground that the trying Magistrate of the Cantonment at Ahmednagar had no jurisdiction to direct the complainant Balkrishna to pay compensation to the accused. On 30th June last the Cantonment Magistrate, acting under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 50 to each of the three accused who were acquitted on the 21st June on a charge of theft of bullocks belonging to the said Balkrishna. Their Lordships, on Thursday the 4th November, quashed the order under reference holding that the trying Magistrate's order was illegal and in contravention of the ruling Re Safdar Alli (1903) 25 Allahabad 315 which laid down that the order of compensation must be contained in the order of acquittal.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A THIEVING SERVANT.

Inspector Carter charged Natia Moti, a servant in the employ of Akbarali, Eusufali an oil merchant of Kika Street, with the theft of a drum of boiled oil and other things, valued at Rs. 90-8, belonging to his master. The complainant stated that on the 3rd instant he was called to the Maharbaudi Police Station, where he was shown the drum of boiled oil, which he identified as his own. The rest of the property was also then recovered from a shop. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD NECKLACE.

Sub-Inspector Walshe charged one Champasa Ashalal with the theft of a gold necklace belonging to one Bhagwandas Ambaram. It appeared from evidence that on Wednesday night the complainant retired to rest in a room of the Mumbadevi temple. Early in the morning he was wakened by his father and they on making inquiries found that a gold necklace was missing. The ornament was subsequently recovered from a gutter near the temple. The accused was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty. As this was his first offence, he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING COUNTRY LIQUOR WTHOUT A LICENSE.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Saloo Esson, a Goanese, with selling a bottle of country liquor in contravention of the Abkari Act. It appeared from evidence that on receiving certain information Inspector Sullivan and Excise Inspectors Cooverji Darashah, Nariman, and Gandhy went to the market on Thursday morning, where they sent a purchaser to the accused's stall with a marked coin with instructions to buy a bottle of liquor from him. The accused sold the bottle and was arrested by the officers. On the stall being searched, two more bottles of country liquor were found in a box concealed under some bread. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. S. E. Warden (Chairman), and Samaldas P. Jeewandas.

REFUSING TO PLY FOR HIRE.

Their worships disposed of a number of cases, including one which Sub-Inspector Cornish of the Harbour Police charged Shaik Hassan Mahomed, and three other tindals, with refusing to ply the boats for hire in the harbour. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of annas eight each.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. N. S. Bengalee (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar.

BEGGINE FOR ALMS.

Their Worships disposed of 31 cases, including one in which a number of beggars were charged with beggino for alms in Shaik Memon Street. The accused were convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment each.

DADAR.

Before Dr. B. B. Daderker (Chairman), and Mr. J. F. Rodrigues.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 6

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

478-06	Mirza M and M Moosa Adam Patel vs Ismail Moosa and others Kanga and P Tyabji D and Co.
73-09	Bicknell M and R Shadashiv A Muranjan vs Sarasvatibai widow and others Jamshedji R and D Smitham B and Co.
657-09	Ardeshir H D and Co E E Grey and Co a firm vs B Jivabhoy M R Sayani.
910-07	Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others [illegible] Ali Mahomed Goolam and Husian Thakerdas and Co.
156-09	Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and another Mirza M and M.
219-09	Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakim Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia G and L.
213-09	Mulla and M Keshovji Devkaran vs Laxminarayen Baldevdas Jamshedji R and D.
206-09	Captain and V Nakhoda Mahomed Syed Rogay vs Mahomed Abdulla Nall Khanday and others F P Pavri.
446-09	Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and D.
789-08	Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.
110-09	Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
113-09	T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Nrayan Arjoon Smetham B and Co.
129-09	Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.
183-09	Smetham B and Co R S Sholding vs Jijibhoy N Todimalla and others Payne & Co.
44-09	Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.
309-09	Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.
1021-08	Wadia G & Co Masangopal Chandratan vs Nandkissore Radhakissan and others Malvi H M & R.
412-09	Mehta & D Jetnibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Mohichand & D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

835-05	T A Ghandy R Atmaram Joshi vs Jeosho Dobai widow and others Matubhoy J & M Edgelow G W & Co.
934-07	Edgelow G W & Co Bai Puttubai Bapu Saju Velfaker vs Vinaek Narayen Joshi. In person. T A Ghandy. Part heard.
1014-08	Raghavaya B and N Sooleman M Sargevaker vs Sakharam Harshet Mulla and M.
855-09	Payne and Co. Shavaksha Ruttenji Bomanji Vs. C. J. Demetracopulo and another Kanga and P. Inperson.
699-07	Jehangir M and S Chimabai and others vs Damji M Patel and another Shamrao M and H.
146-09	Payne and Co Luxmibai widow, vs Trivenbai, widow and others Smetham B and Co.
158-09	Bicknell, M and R A G Saiba, vs Ganga Ujjanche a firm, Thakerdas and Co.
163-09	Bicknell, M and R A G Saiba, vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit and another Pestonji, R K and Co.
283-09	Madhavji, K and Co Nursey Vishram vs R Canji and another Raghavaya, B and Co.
312-09	D Shroff D and D V Dharsey vs D Thakersey, Daphtary F and D.
363-09	Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs H Laduk Wadia G and Co.
223-09	N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtery F and D.
278-09	M B Chothia, Utamchand Hashiarmal vs Rai Bhadur Shri Kissandas Narandas, Tyabji D and Co.
294-09	S B Mehta Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff vs Manilal Kesrising and others Bhaisanker K and G.
262-02	Reghavaya B and N Pandurang Vishnu Abhyankar vs. Vithal Sayyana. Khunderao L. and M.
371-03	Daphtary F and D Premchand Khubchand vs Sarupchand Laxmichand and another Jamshedji R and D Payne and Co.

PROFESSOR Stiattesi has invented a new earthquake indicator which gives warning of any shock several hours in advance. It has just been tried at the Florence Observatory, and Venice and Trieste were warned of a disturbance eight hours before it occurred.

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LORD CURZON ON INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston delivered an address in Edinburgh on Oct. 19 under the auspices of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. The Earl of Rosebery, who is President of the Institution, occupied the chair, and the Synod Hall held an audience of over 2,000, among whom were Lord Provost Gibson, Lord Dunedin, Lord Kinross, Lord Ardwall, Lord Dalmeny, Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, and Sir Charles Dalrymple.

Lord Curzon began by defining in the following terms the scope of his brilliant and exhaustive address :—

The title which I have chosen for this address—namely, "The Place of India in the Empire"—might admit of many forms of treatment. . . . The branch of the subject to which I desire to invite your notice is one to which curiously little attention has been paid even in the best of those writings, and which is, nevertheless, the most important of all. What part does India play in the structure of the British Empire? What does it mean to the empire, and what does the empire mean to it? For unless it has been or can be brought into organic relation with the rest of the empire, deriving strength from as well as communicating strength to it and playing a definite part in the problem of imperial evolution, its connection with the empire can only be artificial, and will not be enduring.

THE ERA OF DISREGARD.

Hitherto there has been a tendency to treat India as lying somewhat outside the main congeries of States and communities that compose that empire, to regard it, so to speak, as a magnificent jewelled pendant hanging from the imperial collar, but capable of being detached therefrom without making any particular difference to its symmetry or strength. . . . In the opening days of the Tariff Reform movement India was altogether forgotten, and no one paused to inquire what part would be played in the scheme by that which is both the largest and, commercially, by far the most important section of the empire. When the earlier Colonial Conferences met no place was found for an Indian spokesman. Cecil Rhodes omitted any mention of India in the noble bequest of his millions to the cause of empire. Even the problem of imperial defence has often been discussed without relation to that which is in a sense its pivot—namely, the defence of India. The patriotic inhabitants of our Colonies, taking their cue from England, have seemed to regard India as occupying a lower plane of imperial importance to themselves, and finally, the stay-at-home Englishman, startled out of his normal equanimity by the unexpected spectacle of open disorder and sedition in India, almost began to wonder whether India might not after all be an encumbrance rather than a source of strength.

After reviewing in detail India's claims to a fuller recognition of her place within the empire, based on "the indisputable facts of her history, her geographical position, and her material strength," Lord Curzon showed that in recent years those claims had begun to receive more generous treatment, especially in regard to financial arrangements though he clearly indicated that in his opinion there was still room for sustained vigilance on the part of those entrusted with her interests. It might surprise he pointedly added, some of the more embittered critics of British rule if they knew how bold a struggle had often been waged for the defence of the Indian tax-payer by those much abused rulers.

INCREASED RECOGNITION.

In yet another respect, Lord Curzon went on, the recognition of India as a partner in the empire has made gratifying strides. When the first Imperial (then called Colonial) Conferences assembled in England in 1897 and 1902 no idea was entertained of inviting India to the Council board. On the occasion of the last Conference, in 1907, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley, attended the opening session and deputed a member of his Council (Sir J. Mackay) to represent him at later sittings. I should like to see this principle carried further, and in the event of a Conference being held at any future date to discuss a revision of the fiscal system of the empire, I think it would be well if the Indian Government were represented by its Finance Minister, in the same way as Colonial Governments send their Prime Ministers or leading statesmen. There is, of course, a difference between Dominions possessing responsible Government and an Administration like that of India. But that difference is not sufficient to justify the total omission of an Indian representative from the table.

Indian delegates are increasingly invited to take part in such Conferences in other spheres. When I first went to India, I recall a Conference of Imperial Universities in England, to which no one had thought of inviting the representatives of the powerful and flourishing Indian Universities. But when the Federal Conference on Education met in London in 1907, each of the principal provinces of India had been invited to depute a delegate. India has a part in another and more august tribunal—namely, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is the Supreme Court of Appeal for the British Empire. Perhaps some day we shall have a Final Imperial Court of Appeal, sitting in something better than a dingy board-room, and by its powers, its constitution, and its "mise-en-scene" more fitly symbolising the ultimate repository of British law.

INDIAN TRADE AND THE EMPIRE.

Proceeding then to examine the degree to which India and the empire profit by their connection, Lord Curzon passed from a review of the part played by the Indian Army both at home and abroad, and by Indian labour, in the building up of our imperial possessions to the services rendered by India to Great Britain in the sphere of business and trade. He said :—

That India is one of the main fields for the employment of British capital, that she supplies to us in abundance the raw material of a great deal of our industry and much of the food on which we live, and that she furnishes the richest market for our manufactures are propositions which are widely known. But in what relation the Indian trade stands to that of the empire is less realised. One-tenth of the entire trade of the British Empire passes through the seaports of India; and this seaborne trade is more than one-third of the trade of the empire outside the United Kingdom. It is greater than that of Australia and Canada combined, and within the Empire Indian seaborne trade is second only to that of the United Kingdom. India has become the largest producer of food and raw material in the empire, and the principal granary of Great Britain, the imports into the United Kingdom of wheatmeal and flour from India exceeding those of Canada and being double those of Australia. At the same time India is the largest purchaser of British produce and manufactures, and notably of cotton goods. Moreover, it must be remembered that under the existing system English cotton manufactures imported into India pay a duty only of three and a half per cent., a countervailing Excise duty of equivalent amount being at the same time levied on Indian manufactures. Contrast this with the heavy tariffs which British goods have to pay in the ports of our own Colonies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. During the past three years the proportions of the import trade of India enjoyed by Great Britain have been £45,000,000, £48,000,000, and £57,000,000, or a percentage of about sixty-seven per cent. in each year; her proportion of the exports has averaged twenty-six per cent. I might inundate you with further figures, but I think I have said enough to show how excellent a customer is India Great Britain and what a part she place in the commerce of empire. On the other hand be it remembered that the whole of the appliances by which this great trade has been built up—the roads, railroads, canals, harbours, docks, telegraphs, posts, etc.—have been created during the period of British rule, and largely by capital supplied from this country.

In the last portion of his address in which he approached "a subject of much controversy"—the scope for the participation of Indians themselves in the government of their country—Lord Curzon said:

INDIANS AS GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Upon no subject is there more widespread misunderstanding. The Englishmen proceeding to India may expect to see his own countrymen everywhere, and, above all, in the officers and buildings of Government, in the Law Courts, and on the magisterial bench. As a matter of fact, except in the great cities, he will rarely come across an Englishman at all. I once visited a city of 80,000 people in which there were only two official Englishmen, both of whom happened to be away. When we assumed the Government of India the native agency was so notoriously inefficient and corrupt that the British were obliged to take control of all branches of the Administration. But ever since there has been a progressive reduction of the European and increase of the native element, until Indians now fill by far the greater number of the executive, magisterial, and judicial posts, entire classes of appointments being reserved for them either by definite rule or by unbroken practice. Figures were published when I was in India which showed that out of 28,300 Government servants drawing more than £60 a year—a high salary in India—21,800 were Indian or Eurasian inhabitants of the country. Below that figure the Indians practically swept the board, and I have seen the total number of Government employees in India given as 1,500,000 Indians to 10,000 Europeans.

It is, however, on the higher posts in the Government service, and more especially in executive offices (for on the judicial side Indians habitually rise to the higher rank), that the ambitions of the Nationalist Party in India are fixed. Their demands have recently met with a success greatly beyond even their own expectations in the concession made to them by Lord Morley, which open to Indians some of the highest place in the service. The justification of this confidence rests in their own hands. There is no difference on either side of politics as to the wisdom and necessity of a progressive increase in the employment of Indians in the administration of their country. No one would impose or defend a merely racial bar. The question at issue is rather, not what is the maximum number of offices that can safely be given to Indians, but what is the minimum number that must of necessity be reserved for Europeans. So long as British rule in India remains, and there is a consensus that it is absolutely indispensable, there must be a strong British "personnel" in the higher ranks of the Administration. There are, further, a number of posts for which special knowledge and acquirements are needed of which the supply in India is still deficient, or where native subordinates require the stimulus of European control. Consistently with these principles, the desire will be so far as possible to extend the area of Indian employment.

Once again, however, I am disposed to attach far more weight to the benefits conferred by England upon India in the moral and intellectual than in the purely material sphere. Trade and industries, justice and good government, peace and security, wages and employment are an incalculable blessing to a people who before our arrival suffered from the triple scourge of robbery, indigence, and oppression. But they do not represent the whole or the best of our service to the Indian community. Our highest claim to their gratitude is that we have educated their character and emancipated their intelligence. All that is best in their thought and writings, the rising standards of morality, the gradual reduction of venality and superstition, even the dawn of a national spirit—all of these have been fostered by education which, with perhaps imperfect discrimination but with whole-hearted sincerity, we have placed at their disposal.

BENEFITS OF WESTERN CIVILISATION.

The instruments of Western civilisation have lent a powerful though sometimes unconscious aid to this process. Railways and steamboats have not only bridged distances and helped to relieve distress, but they have broken down the barriers that separated races and communities and castes, and have exerted a unifying influence not merely in the interest of the rulers but upon the ruled. Cables and telegraphs have brought the news of foreign incidents in Russia, in Persia, in Turkey and in Japan and they have facilitated common thought and common action in India.

English law has supplied a meeting ground on which East and West could adjust relations that play a large part in the life of the Indian. English writings taught in all the schools and colleges, have been absorbed with astonishing alacrity by intellects less gifted for research than for assimilation. Beyond any other cause the English language, filling much the same "role" as did Latin in the Europe of the Middle Ages, has proved the solvent of venerable prejudices and the astringent of new and patriotic emotions. The paradoxical point has even been attained that it is to the Englishman that India has to look for the preservation of her vernaculars. Any attempt to revive or enforce their study at the expense of English is viewed with intense suspicion by the advanced Indian party as an attempt to rob them of their newly won patrimony. The proceedings at the annual Congress meeting are conducted in English and I have even read of a speaker who commenced a speech in Hindustani being howled down. These symptoms are not all or wholly good. Many foolish things are written and said in India. Many vain aspirations are kindled, much yeasty sentiment is evolved. We have not rendered the task of the rulers more easy by consolidating the ruled and feeding their minds on a Western diet. But at least we have raised entire sections of the community from torpor to life, and have lifted India on to a higher moral plane. It is too early to say whether the eagle will one day be transfixed by the dart that is feathered with its own wing.

THE NATIONALIST CREED.

Let me here at once confess that the picture which I have drawn is not one which the extreme Nationalist in India would accept, any more than the Irish Nationalist would endorse the views of Whig or Tory about Ireland. While allowing that his countrymen have benefited greatly by the influence of Western thought and ideals, the Indian Radical believs, or affects to believe, that his country is the worse for British dominion. He argues that attachment to any foreign masters is "ipse facto" impossible, and that the only loyalty of true Indians is to themselves. He depicts India as held by the English for purposes of commercial and selfish exploitation, he asks why any or every post should not be open to him in the Administration of his country. He points to the excise duty on Indian cotton manufactures as having been imposed exclusively in the interests of Lancashire—as indeed it was—he complains that the highest officer in the Native Army can never rise to a rank which will allow him to give orders to the youngest British subaltern. He declares that the Indian Army is kept to fight British battle he protests that the revenue of the country are exhausted in the discharge of foreign obligations; and, when challenged about the place of India in the empire, he replies that the empire is nothing to him since it cannot ensure for the Indian his rights as a British subject in Australia, or British Columbia, or the Transvaal.

Many of these charges ignore the elementary fact that the rule of India is still, and must for as long as we can foresee remain, in British hands; some of them rest on transparent fallacies or absurd paradoxes which my previous remarks have already refuted. But there are at least two among them so persistently repeated that I must devote a word to their examination. I refer to the popular charge of the so-called "Drain," and to the action of certain of our colonies in refusing admission to, or imposing harsh restrictions upon, the Indian settler.

My own view is that while the bulk of the charges against British rule in India are quite unreasonable and rest upon gross misconception, we should do all that we can to remove any ground, if such there be, for their continued existence, and should guard diligently against their multiplication. The advantage of the union to both parties is so great and striking that we cannot afford to let its merits be obscured by carelessness or misunderstanding. British Governments, and even Secretaries of State, should be mindful, as they have the giant's strength, not to use it tyrannously, but to be very scrupulous in any conflict of interest. The contented incorporation of India in the empire depends upon her feeling that the empire is impartial as well as strong, and that she herself profits by the bargain.

I trust that my survey of a wide, but still only partially covered field will have been sufficient to convince my hearers that the place of India in the empire is one of the most momentous problems of modern statesmanship. They have followed my attempt to balance the two sides of the account; and while I do not ask them to pass a verdict upon it, while I even refrain from formulating a verdict myself, I yet hope that enough has been said to show that India can no more prosper without the empire than the empire can prosper without India. Each is indispensable to the other, and in their recognition of this principle lies their mutual happiness and strength. If I be asked what is my view of the future and how I would meet its perplexities I reply that I am not able to lift so much as the fringe of the curtain, but I have a very clear idea as to the lines upon which the British nation and its rulers should proceed. I would say to them—Show a lively and sympathetic interest in Indian affairs, improve her agriculture, increase the productive capacity of the soil, extend railways and irrigation, encourage Indian manufactures, coax Indian capital, develop Indian industries, foster co-operation and self-help, guide her national aspirations into prudent channels, give her a sense of pride in the imperial partnership, place her at the "high table" in the banquet hall of the empire states, be not unduly disheartened by calumny, or dismayed by violent deeds, teach India the larger idea and maintain it yourselves. Above all, remember that India is still the great touchstone of British character and achievement, and with a high heart and a sober self-reliance go forward, and presevere to the end.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

Lord Rosebery in conveying to Lord Curzon the thanks of the meeting said that they had had the advantage of hearing one who was at that moment in all probability the highest living authority on Indian administration. After a reference to the prominent part played by Scotsmen in the administration of India Lord Rosebery said that the address had been no collection of platitudes. It struck him that in the earlier part of his address Lord Curzon gave a more paramount position to our Indian Empire in the vast structure of our empire at large than perhaps all of them would be inclined to allow. He seemed to trace almost everything to India and although India was no, doubt for many years the pivot of our foreign policy he (Lord Rosebery) thought, on a cool consideration, they might be disposed to think that Lord Curzon extended the boundaries of his argument at least as far as they could safely be carried. (Laughter.) He never could forget, when he heard claims of that kind advanced, that he was in the House of Lords when Lord Beaconsfield made his last political speech, in which he uttered a memorable truth that the key of India was London, and, however largely in population, in service, in interest and as a field of enterprise India might bulk, they must always remember that the key of empire was in London, and that the control of the destinies of India rested largely on the qualities of the British race. (Cheers.) He could not help believing that for the next fifty or hundred years the most interesting spectacle in the civilised world would be the development of India under the charge of a Democratic Parliament in Great Britain. How that gigantic experiment might succeed, no human being could venture to foretell. It would depend on the discretion, the large statesmanship, the tact, and the sympathy of those who governed us at Westminster. He, at any rate, would hope that the British race, which had shown itself equal to all it had been called upon to do, would prove itself not impotent or inadequate to compass and deal with such a problem as that. (Cheers.) Lord Curzon, in reply, said that when Lord Beaconsfield used those words he was alluding to the spirit and character and determination of the British people.

Lord Dunedin concluded the proceedings by proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery for presiding.

THE PROGRESS OF INDIAN NATIONALITY.

At a meeting of Indian Union Society held on Oct. 17 at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, an address on "The Work Before Us" was delivered by Mr. Ali Imam, who is leaving London after a brief visit to return to India, where he will take up the appointment of Standing Counsel to the Governments of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. D. C. Ghose, the president, was in the chair, and in introducing Mr. Ali Imam said that he altogether deprecated the idea that Mr. Ali Imam was a leader of the Mahomedans only. The Hindus also claimed him as a leader. Mr. Ali Imam was an Indian first and a Mahomedan afterwards. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ali Imam said he was pleased to be described as first and foremost an Indian. He was a great advocate of an Indianism which was yet to be evolved in India. He meant such a development of Indian character as would make that vast country one, possessing one common pulsation of national life. The first step in that direction must be for every thoughtful Indian to oppose the sectarian aggressiveness which was rampant in the land and was the great danger to the country. Patriotic Mahomedans and Hindus should love each to serve the interests of the other. The unhappy differences between them were a thousand years old, and had lasted long enough. All over the country there should be associations such as the one under whose auspices they were meeting, for the promotion of unity. Sacrifices would have to be made in order to attain fusion, and both must curb their racial pride. He no less strongly held the view that the continuance of British rule and co-operation with the English people were essential elements of the growth of Indian nationality. They must look to England for all the assistance England could give in the spread among them of the great ideals of citizenship. If in the coming reforms an iron wall was raised between Hindus and Mahomedans there would be an everlasting sacrifice of nationality. He had always said that it was reasonable that the Mahomedans should be given facilities for the removal of political disability: but if it was claimed that they should have ascendency over the Hindus, then the claim could not be accepted. (Cheers.) If the iron wall was created the Mahomedans would find themselves in miserable isolation, while the Hindus would be deprived of the co-operation of an important part of the nation—the great Mohamedan minority.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt E A Tandy, R E, B
Mr M C McAlpin, B Cov
Sir T H Holland, K. C. I. E, B
Mr D O'Hara, B
Miss A MacGibbon, B
Mr E H Jones, M
Mr J H Advani, Bo
Major H P Ainslie, 63 Pal L I
Capt W J Powell, I M S
Capt A G Sargent, I M S
Lieut H T L Hinde, 99 Inf

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C W H Symonds, I A, B, 3 mo M C
Major E J O'Meara, I M S, B, 1 mo
Capt E S Percy-Smith, I A, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C C Garbett, B Cov, 4 mo
Mr S Wilberforce, B Cov, 3 mo 9 days
Mr C L Alexander, B Cov, 1 mo M C
Mr E E P Rose, B Cov, 1 week
Mr Moung Ba Kyaw, B, 6 mo
Mr C F de la Fosse, B, 3 days
Mr H C Jones, B, 6 mo
Mr E A Lawton, B, 2 mo M C
Lieut-Col D C Barry, Po, 1 mo M C
Lieut Col W P S Ricketts, I M S, Bo, 2 mo 24 days
Mr T S Greenaway, Bo, 13 days
Major J A Dealy, R E, 3 mo
Major A W Warden, 29 Lrs, to Feb 5, 1910
Major F A Wilson, R E, 1 year
Major F V Smith, 4 Cav, 3 mo M C
Capt A N de Vere Scott, 2 Lrs, 4 mo
Capt A J M Binney, 1st D Y O Lrs, 4 mo
Capt J R Gauseen, D S O, 3 S Horse, to March 13, 1910
Lieut J F H Anderson, 31 Lrs, 10 days
Lieut H Y Salkeld, 2 Lrs, to Nov 20, 1909
Lieut C D Roe, 4 G R, to March 14, 1910
Lieut C A Beer, 3 Brah, 2 mo M C
Commander G S Hewett, R I M, to Dec 2, 1909
Sub-Lieut P C H Lane, R I M, 2 mo M C
Chief Engineer W Torrie, R I M, to April 30, 1910

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E E P Rose, B Cov
Mr R L Johnston, B
Mr A R B Armstrong, B
Mr H D Furley, B
Capt F F Lance, 19 Lrs
Capt C C Donovan, R A
Capt J C Gretton, 126 Bal Inf
Lieut A E Powell, R E
Lieut N F C Mulloy, 32 Lrs.
Lieut P Kelly, I O D

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into ....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There, I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel. I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct 19.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major F R Hicks, the Hampshire Regt, to be a brigade major, vice Major C L Nicholson, the Worcestershire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Oct 10 Capt G E Bolster, R A, to be a Staff captain, vice Capt E Harding-Newman, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Oct 4 Lieut the Hon H R Scarlett, R A, to be aide-de-camp to Sir W MacGregor, G C M G, C B, M D, Governor of Queensland Oct 15.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Capt H F Searight to be major, vice P Moir-Byres, retired Oct 9

3rd Prince of Wale's Dragoon Guards—Capt J H Hayes resigns his commission Oct 20.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Lieut Col and Brevet Col H N M Thoyts, on completion of his period of service in command, retires on retired pay; Major H F Deare to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col H N M Thoyts Oct 19.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Lieut J Blakiston Houston to be captain, vice A B Lawson, seconded Sept 16.

13th Hussars—Qrmr and Honorary Capt G Rupert retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut R F W Ashworth from 5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Capt G Rupert Oct 20.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Second Lieut G E D Learoyd to be lieutenant vice G N Reynolds seconded Sept 20.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major E P Smith retires on retired pay Oct 20, The undermentioned Captains to be majors:—A Houstoun, vice C B Levita, M V O, retired Oct 9; F W H Walshe, vice C Cunliffe Owen, promoted; H A Bond, vice F W H Walshe seconded Oct 10. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C E Vickery, D S O, vice A R B Cossart, appointed adjutant; H S Jackson, vice C E Vickery, D S O, seconded Sept 24; W A Murray, vice N E Tilney, promoted Sept 25; Capt L A D Naper, to be adjutant, vice H H Bond Oct 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt. J L Meyer to be major, vice G H Harrison promoted (Oct 1).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt and Brevet Major the Hon J F Gathorne-Hardy to be major, vice G F Molyneux-Montgomerie, retired; Supernumerary Capt the Hon C M B Ponsonby, M V O, is restored to the Establishment in succession to Major the Hon J F Gathorne-Hardy, who holds a Staff appointment (Oct 9).

Scots Guards—Col F W Romilly, C V O, C B, D S O, on completion of his preiod of service in command of the regiment and regimental district, is placed on the Half-pay List (Oct 9). The date of appointment of Col G J Cuthbert is Oct 9, 1909, and not as stated in the Gazette of Sept 24, 1909.

Infantry,

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E A Porch, vice G D Price, promoted. J C H Lyster vice E A Porch, seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps, E F G ant-Dalton, vice C J H Lyster, seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps Oct 3.

The South Wales' Borderers—Lieut E H A Hodgson to be captain, vice W C Curgenven, seconded Sept 18.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt C E Tuson to be major, vice L Combe, promoted Oct 10.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut F C Finch is restored to the Establishment, vice H A D Bockett-Pugh, seconded Aug 11.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Sergt Major J Williams to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt W H Taylor, retired Oct 20.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut V O Bouttler, notified in the "Gazette" of Dec 8, 1908, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date

The Border Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Sir J P Wood, Bart. on completion of his period of service in commond of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major P J Bellamy to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col Sir J P Wood, Bart; Capt A S W Moffat to be major, vice P J Bellamy; Supernumerary Capt W L Allen, D S O, is restored to the Establishment, vice A S W Moffat Oct 20.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt G P Ommannery is restored to the Establishment in succession to Major C E Higginbotham, who holds a Staff appointment Sept 29.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut C V Champion de Crespigny is restored to the Establishment vice E F Berry, admitted to the Indian Army Sept 23.

The Durham Light Inf—Capt E B Hales from the Half-pay List is restored to the Establishment vice E Du P H Moore appointed adjutant 4th batt with precedence next below Capt H H S Morant Sept 28.

The Connaught Rangers—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut J L Garstin notified in the Gazette of March 12, 1909 is cancelled that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date.

The Rifle Brigade—The Prince Consort's Own—Capt C V N Percival to be major vice H C Petre, promoted Oct 15 Supernumerary Capt W F Basset is restored to the Establishment vice H W Dumaresq placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Sept 24.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt A C Wilson, from the temporary Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay Oct 4.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Second Lieut B Christies, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant, with a view to the appointment to the Indian Army with precedence next below H E Hosking dated Jan 20, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct 20, 1909.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Miss M Clayden to be staff nurse provisionally Oct 4,

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col S G D Smith, Indian Ordnance Dept, retires on an Indian pension Oct 19 Lieut Col C L Gordon, Royal Marine Light Inf, to be brevet colonel Oct 10 The name of Lieut-Col and Brevet Col G Osborn, Royal Garrison Art, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of Oct 15 1909. Major J K Forsyth, Instructional Staff, military forces of the Commonwealth of Australia is granted the local rank of major in the Army while serving with imperial troops in the United Kingdom or in India, with seniority as from May 28, 1908, the date of his present rank as major in the Australian Commonwealth forces Sept 14.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

North Irish Horse.—S B Combe to be second lieutenant on probation Oct 20.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Tipperary Royal Field Reserve Art.—Lieut-Col. J G Phillips is granted the honorary rank of colonel (Oct. 19) Lieut-Col. and Honorary Col. J G Phillips relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Oct. 20.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Royal Irish Regt.—G C Dickinson to be second lieutenant on probation, Sept. 20.

4th Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. and Honorary Major L Nox to be major Aug. 8.

3rd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Second Lieut. G G Petherick, from the Supplementary List, Royal Field Art, to be second lieutenant, with seniority as from Jan. 30, 1908 Sept. 17.

4th Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt. A F Persee from 3rd batt. the Royal Scots Fusiliers to be Captain Oct. 20.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Supplementary List—Lieut. R Magill, MB, is confirmed in the rank.

Admiralty, 18th October.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Arthur de Winton Kitcat to be Major, vice Collard, retired.

Lieutenant Arthur Reginald Maxwell to be Captain, vice Kitcat, promoted. Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 19th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February 1870—

Lieutenant Harold Wildey Hasler Helby has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Commander Dated 1st August.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th January 1900—

Naval Instructor James McCarthy has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 18th October.

Admiralty, 20th October.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Arthur Lambert Jackson. Dated 15th September.

Donald Patrick Colin Campbell. Dated 30th September.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Senior Engineer Henry Richman Miller has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Chief Engineer. Dated 19th October.

Admiralty, 21st October.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903—

Paymaster in Chief William Charles Alexander Jaffares Robinson has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 11th Oct.

Gunner Peter Lamb has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 6th October.

Royal Naval Reserve

Sub-Lieutenant Lawrence Lovell Scott to be Lieutenant Dated 20th October.

With reference to the Notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 21st ultimo, the promotion of Sub-Lieutenant Percy Fairfield to Lieutenant is dated 9th August, 1909, and not as therein stated.

War Office, Whitehall, 22nd October.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Frederick C A Gilpin, from an Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be an Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Colonel A H Thomas, C B. D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 15th October.

Colonel George A French to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel F C A Gilpin. Dated 15th October.

Colonel John W G Dawkins, C B, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade. Dated 15th October.

Major John C L Black. The Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Major C W Grey, who has resigned that appointment Dated 15th October.

Lieutenant James L Sleeman, The Royal Sussex Regiment, to be an Adjutant, Officers Training Corps (attached to the General Staff), and is granted the temporary rank of Captain while so employed. Dated 15th October.

Establishments.

Ordance College; Major William G Blanford, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Inspector, vice Major E F Hoblyn, Royal Artillery. Dated 16th October.

School of Military Engineering, Major George F A Whitlock, Royal Engineers, to be a Chief Instructor vice Major E P Brooker, Royal Engineers Dated 11th October.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Hugh J U Mackey, M V O Royal Artillery, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, is advanced from Class B to Class A Dated 25th September,

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Second Lieutenant Eric D A Gooch is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 23rd October,

11th (Pince Albert's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant George G Marshall to be Lieutenant, vice J Blakiston-Houston, promoted Dated 16th September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. Major Richard W Breeks to be Lieutenant-Colonal, vice J W G Dawkins, C B, promoted Dated 15th October.

Captain Philip P E de Berry to be Major, Vice R W Breeks. Dated 15th October.

Captain George E Bolster is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 4th October.

Supernumerary Captain Edward Harding Newman is restored to the establishment, vice G E Bolster Dated 4th October.

Royal Garrison Artillery Supernumerary Captain Frank M Rickard is restored to the establishment, vice L K Stanbrough Dated 10th October.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Walter V Nugent is restored to the establishment, vice R P G Begbie, seconded Dated 3rd September.

Captain Leonard K Stanbrough to be Adjutant, vice E H B Craster, promoted Dated 10th October.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Rowland A. Alston, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, vice Second Lieutenant R A Colville, resigned, with precedence next below J B S Bourne May. Dated 4th October,

Infantry.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regment, Second Lieutenant James A W Foottit to be Lieutenant vice F H Malyon, admitted to the Indian Army Dated 21st September.

The Gloucestershire Regiment Lieutenant Harold C Richmond Adjutant to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dated 17th July,

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Francis C Bridger to be Lieutenant vice W Burgess, seconded. Dated 2[illegible]th July,

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain Harry G Dolphin to be Adjutant vice P M Donnellan. Dated 23rd October.

Memoranda.

Colonel Henry A Walsh, C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, retires on retired pay. Dated 20th October.

The promotion of Colonel Charles T Dawkins C M G, Half-pay List, is antedated to 19th August.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels. Dated 15th October.

John W G Dawkins, C B, from Royal Artillery.

George A French, from The Army Service Corps.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain and Honorary Major Daniel Burges, from the Supplementary List, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred, with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers retaining his honorary rank. Dated 23rd October.

Captain James Workman, from the Donegal The Prince of Wales's Royal Field Reserve Artillery, is transferred, with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers. Dated 19th May.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

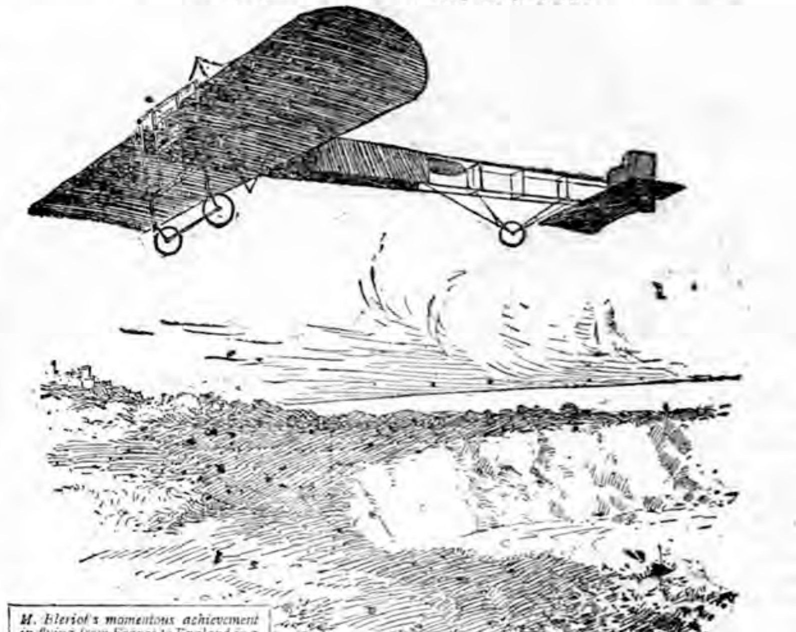
Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	0	5
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	4	5	74
This day last year	0	0	71

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

November 5th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	123	31	4
B	221	147	11
C	144	40	0
D	133	45	0
E	212	63	0
F	75	15	0
G	81	8	0
Total to date...	989	349	15
Total rats killed			1,338

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England,



The First Over-Channel Flight
(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)

M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's *own* driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and *permanent* staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes:—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic.

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

You wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on
NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL, SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

URDU SHORTHAND.

Good Progress Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 5.

The sixteen Sub-Inspectors of Police deputed to learn Urdu shorthand at the Reed Christian College here held an evening party at the College to celebrate their joining the institution. Opportunity was thus afforded to Rev. Bradley, Manager of the Commercial Education Department, to give a history of the development of Urdu shorthand. On the 7th March last year the local Government asked the College to develop the system and on 1st November following it was sufficiently developed to begin work with 20 police officials deputed from various districts. Credit for developing the system was given to Professor M. L. Ghose who was assisted by Professor Hadi in charge of Persian and Arabic. Professor Ghose in the beginning met with serious difficulties which he surmounted with great patience and perseverance. Mr. Bramley Deputy Inspector-General, who was present, congratulated Professor Ghose on his unique achievement and hoped that the new system would be very much appreciated and be of immense benefit to reporters of Urdu speeches. He also expected the Urdu mode of writing will be developed very soon. The speed in shorthand writing attained was over hundred words and transcribing attained was over hundred words and transcribing notes of one student by another was done with extreme facility.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. W. D. McGaw I. M. S., is posted to Bengal.

Captain R. A. Chambers, I. M. S., to the Jail Department, Bombay.

Mr. A. H. Longhurst to be Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle.

The services of Captain Roberts, I. M. S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs to be Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

Major A. L. Jacob to be Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.

Captain W. R. Battye, I.M.S., Bombay, to be Plague Medical Officer, Ajmer.

Lieut C. H. Gabriel to be Assistant Political Agent, Chilas.

Lieut. C. T. C. Plowden to be Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Lyon has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

The appointment of Mr. Penwarden, Manager, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, is gazetted.

Captain Mackason, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, has been awarded the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Howlett,, Second Imperial Entomologist, granted six months' leave.

Mr. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed Imperial Forest Chemist at Dehra Dun.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Prentice officiates as Collector of Customs, Class 3, Mr. Whitty officiating Assistant Collector, Class 1 and Mr. Abraham as Assistant Collector, Class 2.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sykes, Superintending Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. Brock. Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, is promoted to Class 3, Grade 3.

It is notified state telegrams addressed to officers of Government, either by official designation or by name, and private telegrams addressed to such officers by official designation only, will be re-directed free.

In the course of a brief resolution it is announced that the Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents of the Railway Conference Association having had under consideration the question of the minimum number of head lights necessary on every engine to allow a sufficient margin of safety to provide against accidental total extinguishment, are of opinion that at least two head lights in the direction of running are necessary. They, however, recognise that it should be optional for any particular railway administration to arrange for more than this number being carried, if found desirable.

The Indian Railway Conference Association have accordingly submitted a proposal for the revision of Rule 71 sub rule (1) (a) Chapter 3, Part 1 of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway with which the Railway Board agree. The Railway administrations have been accordingly invited to make formal application for the adoption of this order on their respective lines.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

The Government of India has been pleased to sanction Volunteer Corps, desirous of doing so, purchasing maxim machine guns through the Agency of the Ordnance Department provided that the previous sanction of the Government of India is obtained. That the requirements of the regular Army and internal defences do not suffer, that adequate arrangements are made by the Corps to safeguard the gun and ammunition and that the cost can be provided without detriment to those more important requirements which the capitation grant is primarily intended to meet. Applications from Volunteer Corps should be submitted through the usual channel of correspondence to the Adjutant General in India.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE NOVEMBER 5.

Concessions for carriage of exhibits by goods train for the Lahore Exhibition have been also granted by the Bombay Baroda and Central India, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Madras and Southern Mahratta, the Eastern Bengal, and the Morvi Railways. The concessions are now available over all the important railway lines in India and the Committee of the Exhibition has announced the 20th November as the last date for receiving exhibits.

NEWS from Khost shows that the Commission which the Amir sent to this province last month to support the Governor Shaghasi Mahomed Akbarkhan has had an interview with the recalcitrant Maliks and treated them to some somewhat plain speaking and a smal force of regular troops is now on the spot.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE "REAL MAN," by Henry Byatt—(John Long)—has a somewhat unusual plot, and gives the career and character of two men, who were so nearly alike in personal appearance that eventually one represented the other, but they were totally dissimilar in character. Monty Dale was a city man who made a good income but spent double the amount. When at the very lowest depths through debt he discovered accidentally that he was the exact double of John Jordon Smith, the millionaire. Some very clever stage management and the two men are in a motor car accident together. Monty Dale comes out of the accident John Jordon Smith the millionaire, and when John Jordon Smith recovers his face is much disfigured so that no one could recognize him. He finds that he is Monty Dale and visited in the hospital by Mr. Dale's three charming daughters. He submits quietly to the exchange and thinks it will be rather good fun to see the game work out. Which of course it is. The characters are very well drawn. A man who has spent far more than he gained the whole of his life, is just the man to play ducks and drakes evens with millions. It is a very readable book and will be enjoyed by any one who likes something a little out of the common.

"DORRIEN CARFAX," by Nowell Griffith—(George Bell)—Requires consideration before commencing, as it contains fifty chapters and 413 pages of close print. But is well written, and is the life history of Derrien Carfax from before his birth, his home life, his school life and afterwards as a tutor we read of all his experiences. The latter part of the book is chiefly matrimonial and somewhat complicated. Many will find it very interesting. It certainly is not dull, but after the fashion of the brook "runs on for ever."

Everybody is looking forward to Lady St. Heliers' "BOOK OF REMINISCENCES" to take the taste of the other out of the mouth. This talented and popular authoress, who will always be best remembered by her earlier title of Lady Jeune, has in her time known everyone in London worth knowing, and shared in all the principal social events of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Hichen's new book "BELLA DONNA" (Heinmann) like so many of his others, is a call to the East. The heroine, Bella Donna is a woman over whom the East exercise a strange fascination. She is a creature of impulse and emotion and anything but a like woman. Her real name is Ruby Chepstow. She gets her chance of retrieving a position. Nigel Armine is a straight, clean-living, healthy Englishman, who happens also to be a sentimentalist. He has a strong belief that there is "a soul of goodness in things evil," and he applies it literally to the men and the women whom he meets. He applies it to Mrs. Chepstow, despite the grave warnings of his friend, Dr. Meyer Isaacson. But Nigel Armine goes his own way, marries Bella Donna, and takes her with him to Egypt. A fellow-passenger on the same steamer is Mahmoud Baroud, who had a strange attraction for Bella Donna. He was an accomplished Orientalist, very different from the men she had met before, so plausible, so cultured. They all arrive together in the Libyan desert and there the tragedy happens. And poor Bella Donna, who would not be raised to higher things, goes forth into the night a broken and despairing woman. Mr. Hichen has done few finer pieces of work.

"CAMEOS FROM THE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE."—Selected by Mr. Kaikobad B. Marzban B.A., (Joint Principal, New High School.) It is an everyday experience of practical educationists in this country, that the greatest problem to be faced in regard to the education of the young is that of providing suitable and attractive text-books; and that this problem, far from being solved to any extent so far remains practically untouched as yet. Undoubtedly the Government have revised the old text-books of the primary schools, and tried to deck them with a few coloured illustrations, following in this in the footsteps of the enterprising publishing houses in England, which have been, year after year sending forth from their presses well printed, sumptuously illustrated, neatly covered school readers, but this is no more than a mere drop in the ocean. India still woefully lays behind, measured by the progress of Western countries. It is true that India is freely made to share in those treasures of the West. Cheap and attractive text-books are brought within the reach of Indian students by the publishers; but books that meet with the requirements of the English boy or girl do not, as a rule, suffice for the requirements of the young in India. This is forcibly borne in upon the mind of every intelligent teacher, almost everyday of his life; and his regret is naturally heightened to dismay when he finds the young men studying under him, growing up in almost complete ignorance of the great literary masters for the want of suitable books through which they could be brought into communion with them. How many classical works are there which the English schoolboy studies intently in the class-room devours with rapture in his leisure hour, of which the Indian schoolboy, though aspiring to identical academic honours and to equally superior destiny in after life, is hopelessly ignorant? How many Indian students know anything of Dante, have read Dryden's Virgil, can say what Moore's "Lalla Rookh" treats of? And why this ignorance, but because he is in most cases deprived of the opportunities of becoming acquainted with those works for the wants of suitable editions adopted to his requirements, and the absence of guidance as to the more beautiful and instructive portions and passages of the author he would like to read? Unfortunately the general tendency to humdrum work on the part of Indian teachers, their own comparative ignorance, and want of zeal and interest are to a large measure responsible for it, and so also the smallness of the means of Indian students as a class which prevent their going in for edition which could inspire interest in them for the work they wish to become acquainted with. Surveyed from the standpoint of the somewhat peculiar needs and requirements of this country, it would appear that among the patriotic enterprises which are needed at the hands of Indians at present, for the moral and intellectual improvement of their countrymen, not the least is an agency for bringing, within their reach of the student class of readers, reasonably priced, carefully edited classical and standard works in an attractive form. It seems to be a desideratum, if young Indians are to be made acquainted with the really greatest minds of all the countries, and we are not quite sure if Mr. Kaikobad B. Marzban, the Joint Principal of New High School, Bombay, has not laid the foundation in that much-desired direction by his "Cameos from the Plays of Shakespeare," the second edition of which has been recently published. Mr. Marzban has deservedly earned, for himself, a high place among educationists in this city. His New High School has led the revolution in private school enterprise, which has been one of the brightest and most encouraging features of the educational activity of one day. Those who left school twenty years ago, and have had an opportunity to visit the New High School in recent years, have not failed to be struck by the altogether changed aspect of the schoolroom and its environments, which the institution under Mr. Marzban presents to the eye. Here we see the practical adoption of many of the most advanced ideas and enlightened examples which eminent Western educationists of our day have inculcated and set; and Mr. Marzban who is himself a graduate and has had a long experience of the educational work, would almost seem to have inaugurated another epoch in the training and teaching of the young by the publication of this little volume. There is no dearth of Shakespeare editions, big and small, from that of the bare text to that of the profuse annotations which make the poor Indian student detest the master all the more instead of making him to love him. Mr. Marzban's "Cameos" take a distinct place among these. With an introduction to each piece, and beautiful illustrations throughout, it promises to take the foremost place among Shakespeare editions now extant in the country for school and college reading; and should prove a most useful and effective handmaid in helping "the greatest master of life," to form the mind of India, Mr. Marzban in his modest little preface to the book rightly remarks that "if Shakespear is taught in a commonsense way, if the teaching is not made insufferably dull by being burdened with a learned discussion of philological and grammatical subtleties, or with a profound psychological survey of his characters, if it is not made startlingly original by attempts at twisting his words into a meaning, which was in all probability very far from the great master's mind or at proving "Horatio to be Hamlet's father," there is no poet that interests a schoolboy more. Mr Marzban claims this not to be his opinion alone, but as the experience of most men, having anything to do with the teaching of English in our schools." The "Cameos" are in fact well designed to create love for Shakespeare reading among the English-educated Indians as a class. The judiciousness of the selections the way in which they are illustrated command owe unlimited admiration. The book will fail to be universally applauded as much for its substance as its get up.

THE "ETERNAL FEMININE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Hope's" letter is couched in kindly terms and evidently emanates from a good woman. All the same it fairly bristles with the illogical and the irrational. I quote two instances in illustration. She says:—"A woman goes into a shop to buy a hat; she knows at once which one she wants, but she tries them all on from a sense of human." From the tired shop assistant's point of view where does the fun come in? It is just another instance of "organic mendacity"—a mild one, I admit. Pretence and veracity are undoubtedly antagonistic. Again:—"Woman is not vainer than man, she is not a greater share to fashion, nor does her dress cost more." Will "Hope," walk down any important street she likes in any big city; or better, take the London Directory and compare the number of milliners and dress-makers with tailors and hosiers; further will she look up lists of newspapers, I think she will find "Queen," "Ladies' Pictorial," "Ladies Field," "The Lady," "The Gentlewoman," "Feminina," "Ladies Realm" and a host of others, all devoted to women's fashions and dress and not one to those of men. May I suggest that these multitudinous shops and publications mean millions in capital and that business people are not in the habit of putting capital into things that don't pay. It is well within the mark to assert that the cost of women's dress is as 100 to 1 compared to men.

I think that "Hope" is probably right in her prophesy that women will get votes in time, it is a gelatinous age and we lavish mawkish sentiment on the virago instead of sousing her in the village horsepond: but if she does get the vote I feel quite certain she will not use it, simply because the matters to which that vote is applicable are beyond her comprehension and consequently, she takes no interest in them. New Zealand is a case in point. Were it otherwise, rational government would be impossible, chaos would follow, and man would take the vote away again. It is pertinent to ask then, why give woman a thing which she does not want, and would not use!

Lastly "Hope" dear, I am not the sour old curmudgeon that you and others may think me; on the contrary, if I may be excused the egoism, I imagine most people of my acquaintance would agree that I am a kindly old gentleman. In "cleverness" I don't think you could approach Miss Christabel Pankhurst, but if I wanted another daughter, as a solace in my declining years, I would rather have you than fifty Christabels, and so would every other man worthy of the name. If you bothered your head on matters outside your province I might chide you, and if you took to high-falutin I might jeer, but look to the serious side; is it better to be "Hope" or Christabel? I know what men's verdict would be; and in all reverence, I know what God's will be also.—Yours, etc.,

THE WRITER.

BRAINS AND BEAUTY.

ADDRESS BY MR. A. SUTRO.

Mr. Alfred Sutro, the well-known dramatist, gave an address at the Working Men's College in London a three weeks ago, on "The Conflict Between Brains and Beauty." Mr. Lionel Jacob was in the chair. The ordinary writer, the lecturer declared, accepted the ideas of the rare and mighty thinker and genius, and then they entered into the minds of the many. Ibsen would never be popular, for example, but there was not a playwright living who had not been influenced by him, and, similarly, the rugged, magnificent Tolstoy was entering into every book that was now being written. Yet in life it was possible, perhaps, to overrate books, especially as one remembered what had been done by men who knew no other literature than the Bible and Shakespeare.

What to-day was overlooked was the beauty of the soul—that something in every being that was irrational and wiser than reason, and existed most of all in women, who were the storehouse of all beauty and sacrifice. The mother stood as the type of the most beautiful in life, but what was the trend of the young man writer of to-day? There probably never was a time when so many clever men and women were turned into the field of literature. But beauty and brains came into the fiercest conflict when the ideals our fathers had set in duty and unselfishness came before our super-men and super-women. These wrote for each other and for the small inner band of followers and admirers. They were not content to tell a story plainly and simply, and all wanted to be prophets and teachers, when there were not enough disciples to go round. To them the the whole modern system was wrong, and morals and marriage were bad.

The one great law for the individual was to set up for itself the acute sense of fullest life, and to obtain all the pleasure that was possible. They were noisy souls, always protesting, and duty did not exist for them. Their heroines were not women. They were super-women, and you could not imagine a super-woman nursing a child. Their heroes never paused in their upward march to refrain from hurting the humbler creature at their side. They were usually unhappily married, and invariably they met their affinity. In due course the super-hero would sit with the super-heroine by his side, and his thoughts would go back to the woman who was his wife, and he would say beautiful and deathless things about her. So, had she not her reward? They would go through the world helping no one, and considering no one. Cruelty was the dominant note of this new school, a certain brutality, and a certain callousness. The humbler virtues were not intellectual, and they were ruled out of court. The notice of the new departure was a fierce, relentless egoism, a brushing aside of all ties and duties in the quest of self-development, self-gratification, always self. Life itself was a mass of beautiful contradictions that had at its root love, and love was not in favour at the moment, when intellect was inclined to scoff at it.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTIONEERING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day'r date you print a reply from Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula which calls for a rejoinder from me. Mr. Ebrahim states that he went to the Town Hall on the morning of the 20th October, took a copy and issued his printed letters on the evening of that date and during the following day. This assertion, viz., that a copy of about 1,300 names was made on the 20th October, is remarkable on the face of it, as, in my opinion, it would take at least 3 days for 3 typists and 3 assistants to take down (a) the names of the voters (b) their fathers' names (c) their address, etc., Will Mr. Ebrahim say what staff he employed on the 20th October that enabled him to obtain a copy of the names and the addresses of about 1,300 electers in one day of seven working hours one of which was lost for meals?

As regards the "canard" referred to in the last para of Mr. Ebrahim's letter, he does well to say that it deserves no notice. Dare he specially deny it?—Yours, &c.

A MAHOMEDAN CITIZEN.

Bombay Nov. 5.

REPORTS from the Mohmand country state that several of the tribes are preparing for inter-tribal warfare and the fighting is expected to commence shortly on the Peshawar border.

IT is notified that members of the Hospital Assistant Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are eligible for the Indian Distinguished Service Order.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the payment of a sum of Rs. 5-8 for the supply of suitable gymnastic clothing to each Indian soldier sent to a central gymnasium for a course of training.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

Foursomes.

THE final competition of the Bombay Golf Week commenced yesterday morning when 27 couples left the first "Lee" to compete in the handicap foursomes and no less than 26 cards were returned; no particularly brilliant card was sent in and all the couples found the "Colonel" a hard person to beat yesterday morning, as that gentleman succeeded in defeating 25 couples, all except six of them without much trouble, but of those six one couple, Messrs. Scott and Macdonald, got on equal terms with the "old man." They started with a good 4 to the first hole but to the second and third they took 6 strokes each but having a handicap stroke at the latter they won the whole making them one up. On crossing over the road they lost both the next two holes in 6 and 5 but won the long hole in 5 making them all square, playing the lost three holes steadily in 4, 3, 4 they halves them all and were as stated above all square on the first round. Messrs. Aitken and Nicholson who with Messrs. Ward and England and Gittins and Russ all owe "bogey" one stroke, were completely off their game and only managed to halve two holes on the round. Result:—

FOURSOMES.

R P Scott S R Macdonald	All square
M Innes Ker H F Busch	1 down
S N Powell C H Roberts	1 down
C A Engle E Hargreaves	1 down
J Jessop H P T Latte	1 down
L Thacker T D Parry	1 down
L B Ward R D England	2 down
A Gittins C A Russ	2 down
P W Cresswell W E Holl	2 down
J Maits A Geddis	2 down
K Mackenzie B B Onseley	2 down
E E Coombs E P Coomber	2 down
F J H Macleod J N Dunsmore	2 down
D Watson A Smith	2 down
A Forbes J H Symington	2 down
A P Stewart H T Gonie	3 down
R M Mclay W Kleinjung	4 down
C R Cole A M Cassels	4 down
I R S Mackenzie D A Cuthbert	5 down
B H Lockhead D Lamond	5 down
C E Redmans C E Marsden	5 down
J H Skelton G F D Tennant	5 down
A S Orr A H Compton	5 down
H P Hebblethwaite H E W Meikle	5 down
L Margolionth J H Hardie	6 down
R Aitken B F Nicholson	7 down

YACHTING.

The Coming Season.

THE Sailing Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club met on Thursday evening, when they had a lengthy agenda before them. The first business was to elect an Honorary Secretary, the retiring Honorary Secretary finding that he is too busy to undertake the duties this season and Mr. B. W. Fisher was elected in his stead. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed for the very excellent services Mr. Needham has rendered during his terms of office. Captain Pitts was re-elected Honorary Treasurer and Mr. J. Basden, who so ably carried out the duties of official starter last year, was also re-elected starter. Captain Lumsden, R.N., Director of Royal Indian Marine, and Major-General Swann have been elected as members of the Committee and these two excellent sportmen should be valuable additions and assistance to the Committee in their deliberations. The latter has, we understand, an interest in "Isca" and we shall soon see her a welcome addition on her old moorings.

It was arranged to open the season on Saturday the 13th instant when races will be arranged for "A", "B", "C" classes and ship's boats if sufficient entries are received. The annual regatta will take place from the 5th to 12th March. The dates of challenge cup races have been arranged for the 5th and 19th February and 5th March. The Club 8 metre boat, which is to be christened "Mahshuka," is due in Bombay about the middle of January in time to compete for this cup and her arrival is awaited with considerable interest. The "Mahshuka" is being built by Messrs. Barwicks and Son, Bourness Wendeincie to Mylnes design and under his supervision and to Lloyds' requirements. Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth who has been home on leave has gone to endless trouble and made searching enquiries and the Club is deeply indebted to that well-known yachtsman for his able assistance.

The yachts already on the station are all busy fitting out and next week should see the whole of the fleet at their moorings, Erin, Trixie, and Jean having already taken up their berths all looking speck and span. The former has changed hands, the Officers of the 116th Mahrattas having effected an exchange with their Commanding Officer, Colonel Mead, the former having taken over Coralic.

Eileen IV is in the water at Mazagon having been thoroughly overhauled and it only remains to get her rigging fixed and canvas bent.

Sapphire as usual is looking a picture and will maintain her reputation of being the best famed yacht in the harbour.

Worp and Melody and Turqnoise has not yet started but they doubtless will be ready for Saturday week.

Of the new boats Mr. R. G. Monteath's "B" Class yacht which has been christened "Lylie" is practically ready for commission. She will prove a welcome addition to that class. Her performances will be awaited with much interest as although the whole of that class are practically one design. The weather conditions seem to affect them all differently. With a heavy breeze nothing can get near Erin whereas in a light breeze the other boats can leave her standing. Lylie has been built under the direction of that well known builder, Mr. Wm. Garrick, and it will be no fault of his if she does not outclass her older sister yachts.

Mr. Newman Taylor's Tomtit class boat "Mavourneen" will be at her moorings by the middle of the month.

UMPIRING IN CRICKET MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg through the medium of your esteemed paper to draw the attention of the cricketing public with respect to Umpires, and beg to invite the opinions and views of any one of your readers on the point whether it is just and allowable for a father to stand as an Umpire in a match in which his son is playing?—Yours, etc.,

"AN UMPIRE."

THE *Bengalee* says that addressing the students of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald warmly congratulated them on having Indian professors as their Principal and Vice-Principal with Englishmen working under them as subordinates. This was a noble example of what the New India of the future might be. The *Bengalee*, commenting on this, says, "So the true English view is not a whit different from the true Indian view."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Malwa" Nov. 5.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Malwa," Commander C. H. S. Tooque, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 22nd October, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Coates, Mr J and Mrs
Parker, Mr E W and Mrs
Phillips, Lt-Col A L
Rawen, Maj A W N
Young, Mr J
Jellett, Mrs H H and 2 infants
Smythie, Miss
Richardson, Mrs T W and infant
Harrington, Capt A W D Mrs and child
Mosay, Lt W T J
Dundee, Col W J D and Mrs
Usborne, Mr C F Mrs and 2 infants
Lovett, Mhomas Mr
Ledward, Mr and Miss
Wood, Mrs W G and inft
Woodward, Mrs and 2 children
Macantyre, Mrs
Lindsay, Miss
Tucker, Mr N P
Elkington, Mrs
Pearson, Mr
Arnst, Mrs P J
Barkley, Mr S H
Joslem, Lt-Col F
Hogarth, Miss H
Brown, Mr V
Ali Akbar, Mrs
Bennett, Miss J
Gillan, Mr R W Mrs and infant
Ardass, Miss J M
Ardass, Miss L
De la Combie, Miss V G
Wright, Miss
Sherring, Mrs B and inft
Bradley, Capt R J
Chubildas, Mrs Karsandas
Lang, Miss A
Hill, Miss
Hill, Miss B K
Jameson, Miss
Payne, Miss
Stainton, Mrs V and child
Rivett-Carnac, Maj S G and Mrs
Luck, Mr W H and Mrs
Hearn, Mr J and Mrs
Hall, Mrs J and Miss
Cooper, Miss E
Madeley, Miss
Sherington, Miss I
Lugard, Miss I
Edwards, Mrs
Rowland, Mr and Mrs A
Bowen, Lady
Luley, Miss
Bogie, Mr D
Leach, Mrs W H
Goode, Mr and Mrs S W
Green, Mr and Mrs N L
Goring, Miss
Parkinson, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Armitage, Mis M L
Pilkington, Mr G M
Blewitt, Lt B A R
Calvin, Lt E J D
Billinghurst, Miss
Beterson, Mr R J
Ghepe Lt A H
Vaughan, Maj R R
Ree, Maj B O
Fritchley, Mr C E
Jones, Miss D B
Lang, Mr E E
D Kettinge, Mrs
Maddy, Mrs Allen
Jobbing, Mr A W
Chatfield, Mr H G
Jones, Miss
Henderson, Mr W
Smithe Mrs D and Miss
Dodds, Mr W
Murray, Lt G S O
Speechley, Mr E
Parker, Mrs C N
Hall, Mrs N
Travas, Mrs
Illingworth, Mr
Heyland, Capt and Mrs A K
Batchlor, Miss H E
Altree, Mr A H D
Curnduff, Mrs H W C
Macleod, Miss A
Sturt, Mrs A E C
Grover, Mr R
Fawcett, Mr J
Batton, Mr M J
Brown, Mr and Mrs C
Gordon, Mr C
Dickinson, Miss F M
Young, Miss C
Rawlinson, Miss E L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Evans, Mrs and Miss
Kelley, Maj
Turnbull, Mr B
Begbie, Maj A S
Vickers, Maj and Mrs H
Roe, Lt Col and Mrs
Raikes, Mr and Mrs and child
Eccles, Mr and Mrs J
Roberts Mr T E
Bedford, Lt Col and Mrs C H
Holmes, Mr and Mrs H B and child
Gulliland, Mr C C
Adie, Mr W S
Bathhurst, Mr J A
Thomson, Mr and Mrs R and infant
Jacob, Col and Mrs S L
Lightfoot, Maj T W E
Fowler, Lt Col A
Morris, Mr and Mrs J F
McConaghy, Capt A B
Sullivan, Mr and Mrs T T
Pratt, Mrs
Magniac, Lt E
Sinha, Mr and Mrs S N S and 2 children
Bower, Mr G
De Lisle, Col H de B
Macleod, Mrs M A
Garth, Mr W
Ball, Mr N D Beaston
MacBrayne, Lt R J
Aitken, Rev and Mrs G H
Parson, Mrs A
Duly, Mrs W H
Robertson, Mrs L J
Galstaun, Mrs J C and child
Churchill Capt G R D
Cartwright, Mr S W
White, Sir C Arnold
White, Lady
Harker, Mr C Allen
Anderson, Mr and Mrs F G
Millard, Mr and Mrs W S
Rundall, Capt A M
Wilson, Mrs G W and 2 infants
Lovett, Mr H V Mrs and child
Murch, Miss G A
Sparkes, Lt R A
Nicholls Mr and Mrs W
Steven, Mr W W
Twiss Mr Mrs H and infant
Heasman, Dr and Mrs W G
Heasman, Miss
Silver, Mrs W
Norton, Mr D B
Watt, Capt D M
Watson, Mr J Procter and Mrs
Mylne, Mrs
Stewart, Mrs Burton
Faunthorpe, Mrs and 2 infants
Thompson, Mr W H
Richardson, Major H A
Henderson, Lt E P
Wilson, Mr W K
Pettinger, Mr J A
Manson, Capt B E A
Hanmet, Major G
Rean, Lt M G
Bleeck, Mr and Mrs W
Deane, Lt C H S
Burrard, Col Mrs G G
Chatterton, Mr F
Makins Mr G
Watts, Capt Mrs H P
Tuppe Mr J H E
Thompson, Lt Col C M
Diven Mr and Mrs B
Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs A F
Robertson, Mr and Mrs A
Watson, Mr J
Spaight Capt T H L
Hill, Mr and Mrs C P
Finzel, Mr H C
Foster, Lt T R
Butcher, Mr W V
Quieke, Col and Mrs
O'Riorden, Mr K M
Roberts Capt W B
Cadambi, Mr S
Bennett, Mr H C
Oppenheim Mr E F
Peece, Capt J D
Nicholls, Mrs M
Nicholls, Miss
Nicholls, Mr M
Greenhill, Mr S
Faulkner, Mrs A A M M
Bird, Major R
Thompson,
Clarke, Mr G E
Hanney, Mr R
Wright, Mr W T M
Vaight, Mr A
Lord, Mr A G
Sinclair, Miss W E
Harrison, Mr and Mrs P
Macleod Mr. N,
Benson, Mr J J B
Dunlop, Mr R W J
Laurie, Mr and Mrs A M
Barney, Mr T V
Zobell, Mr and Mrs J
Zobell, Miss
Steven, Mrs W D
Mackae, Rev John
Crommelin, Col H
Rawlinson, Rev H A
Shankie, Lt C J
Brett, Hon Mr Justice
Kincard, Major Mrs
Chamier, Mr F C
Martin, Mrs M S
Manson, Mrs B A
Makertich, Mr A S
Jones, Mr and Mrs A A W
Marshall, Mr E J
Le Messurier, Mr H P
Pallant, Mr T E
Evans, Mr J C
Johnson, Mr S M
Pritchard, Major
Mylne, Mr E
Dalvi, Mr Mrs P M
Imaun, Syed I
Baheson, Mr H
Procter Mr and Mrs H E G
Pettill, Mr F W
Lowndes, Miss
Aziz, Abdul
Temple, Mr J
Montague, Capt
Home, Major S G W
Millard, Miss G
Harriss, Mr J G
Hume, Mrs
Cuff, Mr S G
Pickford, Mr and Mrs H A and Infant
Pringle, Mr C L
Palit, Mrs L
Brunbyate, Mr J B
Gales, Mr R R
Gales, Miss D
Bookes, Lt H R
Broome, Col R C
Wright, Mr H L
Boos, Mr H J
Giordain, Mr Ugo
Catlwinkle, Miss O B
Little, Mr John
Oldershaw, Col
Damabov, Mr J F C
Ross, Mr and Mrs F C
A Gentleman,
Tovey-Cozens, Mr R
Walmsley, Mr and Mrs W H
Walmsley, Miss M
Harris, Mr B G
Smith, Mr H
Ford, Mrs A B
Houston, Capt and Mrs A M
Featham, Major and Mrs E
Bell, Mr T A
Bhajchor, Dr V N
Mitchell, Mrs
Melladew, Mrs
Melladew, Misses
Croft, Mr T
Wilson, Mrs S
Beever, Mrs W
Harris, Mr and Mrs G G
Dawson, Miss
Harding, Mr W Becket
Le Breton, Lt E P
Andrews, Col L J
Rickard, Mr F T
Wilson, Col and Mrs C L
Holden, Capt H N
Craik, Mrs
Black, Mrs W C
Myers, Mr and Mrs D B
Storey, Lt J D
DeHorar, Mr A P
Philip, Mr C L
Croster, Capt J
Weatherley, Miss E
Edwards, Mr A K

FROM BRINDISI.

Walton, Capt C
Peyton, Lt Col A E
Macbeth, Mr J B K
Folnton, Mr A
Neall, Mr J E
Ogilvy, Mr L W
White, Miss W H
Moore, Mr and Mrs T D
Forbes, Lt-Col J S
Ashworth, Mr S H
Rosling, Mr A W

FROM PORT SAID.

Calvocoressi, Mr S J

FOR KARACHI.

Campbell, Maj T
Ledward, Mr
Corkery, Miss M
Rowe, Mrs E D and 2 children and 2 infants
Lea, Mrs M and 2 children
Tanner, Mrs C M
Saldi, Miss F M
Tanner, Mrs C M
O'Brien, Mrs
Campbell, Miss
Beyts, Capt and Mrs R F S and infant
Johnston, Mr and Mrs J D
Lynn, Mrs
Lynn, Miss D
Sagar, Lt A
Chevis, Mrs W
Butler, Capt H M
Porter, Mr A B
Greenaway, Mr
Catlow, Mr J B
Johnson, Maj G W
Storey, Mr G G
Wheatley, Lt A H S
Clayton, Mr F
Hirscharn, Mr O
Bakes, Mr R
Lloyd, Mr J B

FOR TUTICORIN.

Stobold, Mr P A

Per s. s. "Australien," Nov. 7.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Australien" on 7th instant at 2 p. m. from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier on 7th instant between 12 noon and 1 p. m. sharp:—

COLOMBO.

Colland, Mr E
Rimmer, Rev and Mrs and inft
Steiner, Mr Otto
Anastasiadis, Mr and Mrs
Keisler, Miss L
Labansut, Mr
Fitch, Mr

HONGKONG—John Elkon, Mr and Mrs and 3 children

KOBE.

Hori, Mr M
Asari Mr and Mrs

MELBOURNE.

Laint, Mr and Mrs and 3 children and servant
Brooke, Mr N
Edouardine, Sister
Gerardine, Sister
Abosod, Mr T
Richard, Mr

SYDNEY.

Thimothee, Sister
Labine, Sister
Suzanne, Sister
Estelle, Sister
Anastasee, Sister
Vincent de Paul, Sister
Bradley, Mr and Mrs J P
Ball, Mr and Mrs W C
Ball, Mr and Mrs W B
Wright, Mrs J L
Lett, Mr W S
Smith, Mr R J

NOUMEA.

Rougy, Mr and Mrs
Poli, Mr
Dubreuil, Mr and Mrs and baby
Colambani, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Doomenger, Mr and Mrs and baby
Lamaree, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Allary, Mr
Durg, Mr and Mrs
Durban, Mrs
Monchet, Mr and Mrs and baby
Laurent, Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Oceana," Nov. 6.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. "Oceana" Captain T. H. Hide, R. N. R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Almeida, Assist Surgeon, Mrs and 6 children
Andrew, Mr D D
Brerton, Mr R H
Cosley, Capt H
Chandler, Major H G
Close, Capt A J
Clutterbuch, Mr C H
Colenso, Mr J E
Cook, Major C C Mrs and child
Cosgrove, Mr W
Dass, Mr B N
Davison, Mrs R M Companion and child
DeSouza, Mr C F
Donogan, Mrs
Draper, Mr and Mrs M infant and child
Dyce Sharp, Miss
Ferguson, Mrs and infant
Ferguson, Miss
Filgate Mr R J
Fitzherbert, Mrs George and infant
Geoghegan, Mrs and child
Sowers, Mrs M
Gray, Col and Mrs E
Hannyngton, Mr F
Hooper, Mr R A A
Howes, Mrs F T
Jamaloodin, Khan
Knox, Capt K N
Lachlan Beil, Rev W
Leigh, Mrs M S
Lyon, Capt C H
Macrae, Mr M
McGregor, Mr W E S
Paget, Mr R E
Palmer, Mr E T
Pillay, Mr M N
Pioray Lall, Mr
Pirie, Mrs C E W
Platts, Mr F W
Saper, Mr and Mrs J C D
Roe, Mr and Mrs N P
Ross, Mr H de L
Sells, Mrs A E
Sells Mrs nurse and child (5 yrs)
Sample, Mrs and child
Shearer, Mr E
Simson, Miss
Treichler, Mr J
Wilson, Mr S J
Young, Mr W C

CROP PROSPECTS.

Prices Approaching Normal Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

To-day's crop telegram shows further progress towards normal state of affairs. Prices are moving only slowly and are still generally very high, but the tendency is downwards and in a few isolated parts of places like the Deccan and Gujarat rates below normal are recorded. Khulna reports much loss of cattle in the recent Eastern Bengal cyclone and the Madras telegram states that serious damage was caused to standing crops in Ganjam from the more recent storm.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 3rd November:—

Slight rain during week Kolaba, Kanara, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Kolhapur. Rain needed parts Kanara, Deccan. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Kolhapur, slightly damaged rats Hyderabad, insects Hyderabad, Nasik, Karnatak, Kolhapur and generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvest progressing everywhere. Rabi lands being prepared parts Sind, Cutch. Rabi sowing general. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar. Threshing commenced Kaira, Broach, Thana, East Khandesh Mahi Kantha. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking and irrigation water generally sufficient. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen parts Sind, Sholapur, Bijapur, risen Belgaum, Dharwar, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 3 to 35, Konkan 2 to 32, Karnatak 3 to 26 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 3 per cent. more than normal to 20 per cent. less and Deccan 17 per cent. more to 13 per cent. less.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th November.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing (Recruits) to-day Saturday afternoon the 6th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-8 p.m.

2. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next, the 9th instant at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R.W.L. DUNLOP, V D.

Bombay, 6th November.

488.—Detail for the week ending 13th Instant.

Monday 8th instant.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p. m.

Wednesday 10th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, with Caps.

Subject.—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part. II, Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 12th instant.—All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

489.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows:—

Sunday 7th Reserved for "E" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m

Monday 8th for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

490.—Command.—Lt.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, having returned from leave assumes command of the Battalion from this date.

491.—Arms—It is notified for information that until further orders no arms will be available for issue to members at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th November.

679 PRACTICE.

Orders for the week.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Saturday the 6th instant.—One inch Aiming Rifle Practice from the 6" Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

683 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 7th instant. Firing to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

Arms are available for issue from 2-30 a.m. to 4 p. m. daily.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BAZAAR PROFITS AND LOSSES.

Under this heading one of the London papers publishes some novel ideas in reference to charity bazaars:—"Those who really enjoy a bazaar" it says "may be in the minority, but the majority allows them no peace at this time of the year. Everyone who knows anything about sales of work and charity fairs knows the interlocking of dates, the local difficulties, the impossibility of pleasing three-tenths of the people connected with them; and the path of the bazaar organiser is anything but smooth. To organise a successful scheme entails, the planning of as many new features, novel stalls, and side shows as the fertility of local brain power will permit. It is, as a matter of fact, both the new idea and the picturesque which pay tenfold in the end, and unless the neighbourhood is a very poor one a little money spent upon decorations and costume is seldom thrown away."

EVERYTHING SPECIALISED.

Every one tries to specialise at the modern bazaar. There is no place for the rows of general stalls, and the remainder of the stall holders find their way blocked. The best stalls, financially speaking, are, however, often those which do not belong to do the stereotyped order, and the originators, by striking out a line for themselves, create novelties which may show the best return at the end of the day. One of the most original methods of using up the many sellers who usually abound where there is no responsibility attached is that of converting them into a street of Christmas kerb-hawkers. This has a very quaint effect. The hawkers, for which children as well as girls and men are useful, draw up every now and then inline throughout the afternoon, and advertise their rival wares with all the eagerness of the old Ludgatehill merchants. The costumes for the part are, of course, the reverse of costly, although it cannot be denied that it is sometimes far from easy—even in these hard times—to collect the "stage rags" which dress the part. Each hawker carries, moreover a pedlar's board round his or her neck, the stock-in-trade costing as small as sum as possible, while every article is sold at two pence. Most penny bazaars, at which excellent value may be secured, make special terms for charity sales or at least allow a substantial reduction on taking a quantity.

THE BATH-ROOM STALL.

A bath-room stall is another novelty which should do well. A realistic effect is gained if all the sellers dress in a modified "costume de bain," the women wearing a burnous of Turkish towelling over a cotton dress, and a fascinating little boudoir cap with lace and ribbons, and loofah slippers, while their men assistants provide themselves with a wrap of bath-towelling and either twist a towel round the head like a turban or adopt a "fezes la Turque." To furnish the stall, everything is provided which is necessary for the toilet. At a recent bazaar a very substantial percentage was taken off the retail price of sponges by a large contractor, and every kind of sponge, from motor and household to nursery, bath, and face, was sold at a most satisfactory profit. In addition to the loofahs and bath gloves, soap and string sponge bags. which always find a ready sale. a very profitable return may also be made by preparing scented water-softeners out of oatmeal and orris root, enclosed in muslin bags. Bath sachets and toilet vinegars represent saleable provisions for the bath stall. as well as home-made face creams and lotions, lip salves. and hair sachets, which are second nature to the Frenchwoman, but are often looked upon in the light of little luxuries in this country.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has now passed away and there are no signs of the formation of a storm in the South of the Bay. There has been local rain in the extreme South of the Peninsula and on the Coast of the Andaman Sea, but all the falls are of half an inch or less. The air is drier than usual in the Deccan and the temperature is above normal in the Punjab and central parts of Northern India.

The forecast gives no important change as likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi, in defect at Multan and normal over the rest of the division. Day temperature is above the average in the extreme north; night temperature has fallen generally but remains in excess at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature during day and night remains high at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear and the usual amount of moisture is present in the air almost everywhere. Temperature during day has fallen and is now normal at most places and that during night is in excess in parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper at Veraval and Deesa while, elsewhere, it contains the average amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is generally high; minimum temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the central parts. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess, night temperature is normal except for a defect at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the north but they remain lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is in excess at Mormugao and Karwar and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased and skies are almost clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature during day is generally in excess and normal during night.

General Remaks.—Light local rain is reported from Malabar. The barometer has fallen briskly in the extreme north and pressure to the north of latitude 26° is abnormally low. Cloud over the Peninsula has decreased, while the barometer in the Bombay Deccan and Kaithiawar continues to fall slightly.

Fine weather is likely everywhere except in the extreme north.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FRAUD IN PIECE-GOODS SHIPMENT.

A Plausible Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

Further information received in Calcutta this week has dispelled mystery attached to the piece-goods fraud. The latest story is that an Austrian manufacturer of cotton "saris" booked extensive orders in Calcutta for a cheap "line," advances being made by contracting firms in the ordinary way of business. The maker, it is alleged, became bankrupt and was unable to execute the commission. The stock of "saris" were greatly reduced at the time of bankruptcy, but a few still remaining in the warehouse were packed up for shipment to India. As the goods, however, were considerably short of the quantity ordered, many of the cases were filled with empty cardboard boxes into which slabs of "briquette" were placed for weight making purposes and these cases properly secured were received in Calcutta as already reported. Advances to the manufacturer were made by buyers through their European agents and these agents, it is said, do not always thoroughly examine the cases at European ports before shipment.

Bombay Gazette

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1909.

AN OVERLAND TREK FROM INDIA.

VERY little of the world has been left unexplored. The traveller must now go far in search of new experiences, but even seven years ago, many could still be found in paths little trodden by Western feet. A new book of travel, "An Overland Trek from India," gives some of these in a record of a journey from Baluchistan to Europe, by side-saddle camel and rail that is as interesting as it was tiresome in achievement. Mrs. Edith Fraser Benn puts the incidents before us in a fresh, unstrained style. She accompanied her husband, Major Benn. The pilgrimage was undertaken seven years ago, and a stay of two years and a half in Seistan intervened before its conclusion. Since then, many improvements have been made in the places which Mrs. Benn describes, and through which she and her husband worked their weary way with infinite trouble. The "trek" was made on the appointment of Major Benn as British Consul in Seistan, when the Government at last decided to establish a Consulate in that small, but topographically important, Persian province. India was to be taken en route, for there a suitable office establishment could be picked up best, and all supplies needed in Seistan procured. Seven years ago Quetta was the last station on Indian Railways in Baluchistan. From there to the capital of Seistan, six hundred miles, everything had to be carried on camel-back. These animals, horses, tents, and stores were bought in Quetta, servants engaged and induced to bring their wives and families with them, to prevent discontented looking back when they were in distant Seistan. The cavalcade travelled by the new Nushki-Seistan trade route, the work of Captain Webb Ware, by which a few months before Major Benn had travelled home from Baluchistan, being the first British officer to use it. When all was ready the caravan numbered ninety camels, seventy-two human beings and nearly sixty horses and mules. The road to Seistan was often very bad, and too often the "thanas" were filthy mud-hovels, without window, a fire-place, a hole in the roof doing the work of a chimney. Hardships seemed the rule from start to finish. The horses pulled up their stakes from the soft wet ground and stampeded or fought bitterly among themselves. Or the camels strayed away. One man was frozen to death, and camels died from the cold every now and again. In some marches, the only water to be got was salty, or full of leeches, it disagreed with camels and men alike in spite of stills for condensing it. Vegetables could not be had or the match supply got soaking wet. Trees and vegetation were seldom seen. Dreariness and an absence of life seemed universal.

But at Ware Chah they met Idu, the great Baluch wrestler, who was the wonder and the terror of that region. He had committed several murders in his time, but took service with the British Raj reformed and kept the border tranquil. Proud of his own strength, he was resolved that his two bright little sons should be as powerful, and fed them on raw meat. He himself ate as much as three ordinary men. The travellers, as they neared their journey's end, met some chiefs of uncertain views, leaving to Russia or England as suited the exigencies of the moment. One man declared he had just rejected the bribe of a rifle and refused to give information to a Russian inquirer, but it was found that he had really accepted the rifle. The desolation of the trek was broken by such events as the meeting with a Persian caravan, 300 camels strong, great glorious shaggy Bactria double-humped creatures or by Persian officials riding out to meet Major Benn on screaming horses, making a great display of their equitation. At last they arrived at Nasratabad and were glad to settle down in the plain and bare mud buildings of their Consulate. Colonel French had made the interior look homelike. Here they made ready to live among the Seistanis and uphold the dignity of British power. Mrs. Benn was an object of intense curiosity among a people whose women kept strict purdah, and she was followed wherever she went by inquisitive and not specially pleasant crowds. This intrusion was patiently borne, for the Government orders to the Consulate were "to make friends with the Persians." The character of the Seistanis is not of the noblest. They are determined opium-smokers. Whatever money they get goes straight to the opium shop. Corruption in every form is rife in Seistan. The Persian official is an adept at "squeezing" the cultivator or any one who prospers. Appointments are distributed at the Nau Roz by private auction to the highest bidder. Agents and headmen take their commission and the unfortunate villagers are mulcted. If they do not pay up they are bastinadoed cruelly on their bare feet until they promise to pay. Extortion is the rule in every rank. The Seistanis are accomplished thieves in spite of the stern punishments inflicted on those who are detected. One hand is cut off for the first offence, a tendon of the heel is severed for the second, one foot or both feet cut off for the third, and so on. Nevertheless when the mail-bags are stolen, a rare event in itself, the theft is spoken of as "an accident" in the polite Persian way. Many of the Seistanis are blind or have very bad eyes, from the glare and constant dust blown off the deserts, added to their dirty and careless habits. The people utilise "the wind of a hundred and twenty days"—the one dispensation of nature that makes life bearable in the sultry Seistan hot weather—to grind their wheat and barley in numerous windmills. Needless to say, Major Benn found a Russian Consulate had been firmly and well established before he went to Nasratabad. Its Cossack escort was imposing. The custom was for all of the men to answer in chorus when addressed by the Consul. Their not doing so was considered proof of a morose or mutinous spirit. The Russians were surprised to learn that the English soldier only salutes in responce to an order. The constancy of the Mahomedans in prayer struck Mrs. Benn forcibly. The sowars of the escort prayed five times daily. Even those on guard spread their prayer-carpets and consecrated eyes, ears, brain, mouth and hands to the service of God.

The building of the new Consulate was a heavy work successfully accomplished by Major Benn, although he had no technical training in architecture. Seistan was destitute of wood, stone, or iron, the inhabitants knew nothing of machinery or of the building-tools of civilisation. Yet the residence and its offices rose up in two years. Extremes of drought and deluge tried the patience of the builders, and every annoyance that a superstitious population could invent was tried to stop the enterprise, but in vain. It was doubly vexatious to know that the Russians and Belgians might improve their houses or add to them without let or hindrance. It needed much tact to ignore the obstacles that were deliberately, but furtively, placed in the way. In the end the Consulate was a triumph of skill and the photograph shows an elegant, spacious building roofed in by many domes in an enclosure guarded by thick walls. A dispute caused by the vagaries of the Helmand river was so slow of settlement that a Mission of a dozen British Officers had to take it in hand. They came to demarcate anew the Perso-Afghan boundary, confused by the new channels carved out by the over-full Helmand. The arrival of the Mission at Nasratabad revived the spirits of the English Consul and his wife, for it was a relief to be able to speak to fellow countrymen without fear of misunderstanding. Visits, dinners and a gymkhana brightened the days of the officers' stay in Seistan. After two years and a half in the Persian province, Major Benn was granted leave home and he decided to go via Mashad, the Caspian and the Caucasus to Constantinople, and thence overland to England. Life at Mashad, Mrs. Benn describes, as passed in an atmosphere of intrigue, "Russians and English each watch the other's every move. The Persians try to play off the rival Powers one against the other, Belgians act as cats-paws and scheme for their own ends, and the Afghans introduce a turbulent element." In the Caucasus they found fine castles, marble baths and many splendid monuments, accredited to Queen Tamara, a famous sovereign of the 12th century, who seems to have wielded power more wisely than many of the more vigorous rulers. Tiflis is considered just one degree better than Trans-Caspia, Siberia or Trans-Baikal from the point of view of the political exile. That it is a place of banishment for Russian "undesirables" is indubitable. We need not follow the author to her journey's end, where she found that old familiar scenes, friends and children compensated for a dreary, if busy, spell and exile in Seistan.

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THE FAILURE OF THE AEROPLANE. IN a lecture which he delivered, the other day, to the Institute of Automobile Engineers, Dr. Hele Shaw gave a gentle check to those high flights of imagination, to which many people at home appear to have been tempted by the appearance of the aeroplane. The aeroplane undoubtedly ranks amongst man's greatest mechanical triumphs, and we have all been astonished by the rapidity of the latest stages of its development. Still when we come to consider its practical and commercial possibilities, we must not be too far carried away by our new-found enthusiasm. We must remember that locomotion through the air is naturally attended by obvious limitations, which do not apply to traffic by land or by sea. Someone has evidently been dreaming of an aerial "Mauretania," which would of course be expected to reduce the time of trans-Atlantic passage by some extravagant percentage. On this or any similar idea Dr. Shaw rather puts a damper. This is what he says. "I do not wish to dogmatise, but only express an opinion, when I doubt the enormous development which is being freely talked about. There are few who would venture to put a very large time-limit for the accomplishment of anything that is mechanically possible, but it must be remembered that there are in many cases natural limitations to the bulk of structures used by man. An aerial 'Mauretania,' with its 2,000 odd passengers, 68,000 h.-p., and 32,000 tons of weight, would require a balloon of Zeppelin's shape a mile long and with a diameter about twice the height of St. Paul's Cathedral. However little we may believe in the development of heavier-than-air machines, at any rate of the present aeroplane type on a scale corresponding to that of an ordinary passenger ship, we may feel sure that as an automobile it has come to stay, and as such it is of the greatest practical interest to all members of this institution." If Dr. Shaw has taken the right view it would seem that we may expect aeroplaning to develope into a very popular sport for those who are rich enough to afford it, but that it will play a big part in commercial affairs is more than we may hope for. The expense of an aeroplane in proportion to its weight-carrying capacity will for commercial purposes make it a poor competitor against the present methods of traffic.

The main reason Dr. Shaw points out, for the recent remarkable advance in the science of flying, has been the development of the internal combustion engine. In September, 1852, M. Giffard made an aerial voyage in a spindle-shaped balloon, which he propelled by a steam engine of three horse-power, this being the largest which he could carry; and he obtained a velocity of about five miles an hour. The lowest weight then considered possible for a steam engine, including boiler and accessories, was 90lb. per horse-power. Of Sir Hiram Maxim's steam engine for his flying machine the weight, including all the necessary appliances was under 10lb. per h.-p. while to-day there are a number of petrol motors for flying machines advertised as weighing less than 2lb per h.-p. The aeroplane was practically impossible until motors of 20 h.-p. and over, weighing 50lbs and upwards, were available. There is now probably as great a field for scientific investigation in the matter of the propeller as in the motor itself. "There are not less," Dr. Shaw further remarks, "than ten particulars in which propellers differ one from the other. It is curious that, although the screw propeller, as used in a ship on the water or by an aeroplane in the air, is such a different appliance from the tail of a fish or the wing of a bird, the human mind has ultimately succeeded in producing the same effect as in nature by different means."

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PEARY, THE DISCOVERER, NOT COOK. THE United States' National Geographical Society, having examined Commander Peary's papers, has unanimously agreed that they conclusively prove the explorer reached the Pole. Whether Dr. Cook will be able to persuade the National Geographical Society that he also accomplished this feat, we do not know. But we would have preferred the views of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain to that of the American Society as regards both. Commander Peary emphatically declares that his former colleague's statement to be an impossible story and that he only reached the first lead of open water in the shore ice to the north of Cape Thomas Hubbard and then turned back. Peary's statement, which is signed by himself, by Captain Bartlett, Professor McMillan, Mr. Borup, and the negro Hansen, Commander Peary's body servant, who attended him to the Pole, says that the "boys" were examined first separately and then together. Commander Peary was absent most of the time during which they were being interrogated, so that his presence should not influence their testimony. They agreed perfectly that Dr. Cook's dash is covered by the following :—"After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two 'boys' went in a northerly and north-westerly direction with two sleighs and twenty odd dogs, one more march, where they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor did they cross the lead, but turned westward and south-westward for a short distance and returned to Heibergland at a point west of where they had left a *cache* and where four men had turned back. Here they remained four or five sleeps, during which Etukishook went back to the *cache* and got a gun which they they had left there and a few items of supplies. The 'boys' traced the party's course from this point westward to a small island visible from Cape North-West, where they camped one sleep. The answers given by the Eskimo 'boys' to a series of independent questions put by Commander Peary, and which showed that they killed no game, made no *caches* on the ice, lost no dogs, and returned to land with loaded sleighs, make their attainment of the Pole on the trip to the north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over 20 dogs during a journey of 1,040 geographical miles on less than two sleigh loads of supplies." Dr. Cook will doubtless have some reply to make to this. Meantime it does not really matter whether either reached the Pole unless he brought with him some definite scientific records; the mere reaching of the Pole is valueless.

WE understand that none of the Civilian members of the Viceroy's Council who are staying up at Simla in connection with the Reform Scheme will now leave that centre before next Tuesday; so it may be concluded that the arrangements for introducing the new Councils are not yet quite complete. It will be remembered that the date originally fixed for the departure of the Civilian members of Council on tour was t-oday.

A VERY sad accident occurred at Aurangabad on Friday when Captain Mowat, of the 79th Carnatic Infantry, accidentally shot his wife dead.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Malwa," were Lady Bowan, Sir C. Arnold White and Lady White, and Hon. Mr. Justice Brett.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

THERE is a lull in the political storm, and most wonderful to relate Mr. Churchill has made one or two political speeches of a character so mild that even the *Daily Express* cannot find anything objectionable in them as *Punch* would say "influences are at work." It is assumed that Mr. Churchill, before he went North, received a hint from the Prime Minister to speak with moderation. The assumption may or may not be well-founded. At any rate, he cannot be unaware of the fact that some influential men in the Liberal Party consider that the electoral prospects of the Government have not been improved by the Newcastle effort. The only politicians who are letting themselves go at the moment are the Dukes, a surpassing number of whom are holding forth just now. They are beginning to hit back and some of the blows are rather telling. The palm must be awarded to Mr. Churchil's noble relative, the Duke of Marlborough, whose guest by the way, Mr. George was not very long ago. Tell it not in Gath. His Grace of Marlborough was one of the guests of the givers of the celebrated Colchester Oyster Feast yesterday, and it fell to his lot to propose the toast of the Drama. He observed that in these days of limelight oratory it might not be unfitting that as a politician he should propose the toast and couple with the names (Messrs. H. A. Jones and A. Sutro) the authors of "The Hypocrites," "The Lions" and "The Rogue's Comedy." "One would imagine," said the Duke of Montrose, speaking in the Glasgow Conservative Club on the previous day, "Mr. Churchill took his daily chop and his glass of ale in company with Mr. Keir Hardie or Mr. Victor Grayson at the nearest public house. But no, Mr. Churchill dines and sups at a rich hotel in London, attends every fashionable party, and even squeezes himself through the exclusive portals of Lansdowne House itself." While the Dukes have been paying off old scores, the spectacle of Mr. Balfour and Mr. George falling on each other's necks, has been presented to a surprised world. This display of affection was witnessed at the annual dinner of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, held last night at the Hotel Cecil. The *Times'* comment on the affair is as follows :—"Pleasant but terribly puzzling to the foreign and, perhaps, just a little perplexing to simple-minded folk at home." Just a little!

"THE PLACE OF INDIA IN THE EMPIRE."

Lord Rosebery said in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, on Tuesday that Lord Curzon had chosen wisely in coming to speak in that city on India, because they in Edinburgh claimed some responsibility for the foundation and structure of our Indian Empire. Lord Curzon chose wisely in selecting Lord Rosebery as Chairman, if the selection was his, for if the founder of the defunct Imperial Federation League still entertains the views that its adherents used to proclaim, there is nobody who needs more to learn the lesson enforced in the address of the ex-Viceroy. When the Imperial Federation League was flourishing, if you went to one of its meetings and asked, as happened to myself, what was proposed to be done with India, you were told that India was a country apart and that the difficulties were too great to enable it to be brought within the Federation. Of course a federation of the Empire *minus* India would be farcical and the League has long ceased to exist. In his exordium, Lord Curzon came straight to the point. "What part does India play in the structure of the British Empire? What does it mean to the Empire and what does the Empire mean to it? For, unless it has been, or can be, brought into organic relation with the rest of the Empire, deriving strength from as well as communicating strength to it, and playing a definite part in the problem of Imperial evolution, its connection with the Empire can only be artificial, and will not be enduring." He went on to say quite truly that when Englishmen speak or think of the British Empire they are apt to leave India out of sight, and to think only of the colonies that were founded and are largely peopled by the men and women of our own race. In all the talk of Imperial Federation, India "has been treated too much as a dependency, impressive and potent it is true, but lacking any distinct volition of her own and destined to be fitted into the scheme more or less according to the pleasure of her British masters." It was to show that this is a false and a disastrous view and to bring home to people here that India is not only "an important of any Imperial organisation in the future, but so important that without her the Empire could not continue to exist" that Lord Curzon selected that as the main thesis of his remarks. Sadly as India has been, and is being neglected, he notes one welcome improvement. When the first Imperial (then called Colonial) Conferences assembled in England in 1897 and 1902, no idea was entertained of inviting India to the Council Board. On the occasion of the last Conference in 1907, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley, attended the opening session and deputed a member of his Council (Sir James Mackay) to represent him at later sittings. Lord Curzon suggests that this principle should be carried further, and that in the event of a Conference being held at any future date to discuss fiscal matters, India should be represented by its Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Curzon confessed that the attractive picture he had drawn was not one which the Extreme Nationalist in India would accept any more than the Irish Nationalist would endorse the views of Whig or Tory about Ireland. But the only charges he stopped to examine were those relating to the "Drain" and the action of certain of our colonies in refusing admission to or imposing harsh restrictions upon the Indian settler. As to the latter question his opinions have apparently been to some extent modified by his tour in South Africa. He recalls that when he was Viceroy he did not hesitate to say that he would contemplate with equanimity the complete cessation of Indian emigration to South Africa, unless he could obtain better terms for those who were there. Moreover he recognises that it is part of the duty of the India Office to put all the pressure it can on Colonial Governments "disposed to exercise their self-governing rights in a selfish or invidious fashion." But upon what he calls the larger principle involved, he thinks the Indian contention in its entirety is impracticable. This is how he explains the position :—"The common rights of British citizenship cannot be held to override the rights of self-protection conceded to self-governing communities. They rest upon the postulate that the units composing the British Empire are so equal in character, and claim that what is granted to one in one place cannot be withheld from another in another. But in practice this is not the case. There is a difference between the standards of living, the economic aptitudes, and the social and moral conceptions of Asiatic races and of communities of European origin which, at any rate at the precocity stage of national evolution, is fundamental, and which no abstract reasoning can bridge. Just as the Indians are beginning to recognise in a greater degree the spirit of nationality themselves, so that spirit cannot be denied to the proud and expanding offshoots of the British race; and where there have been granted to the latter the rights of self-government it is hopeless to expect an attitude of pure altruism on their part. Even in India the Native States enjoy the right of excluding not only the subjects of British India, but Europeans; and we may be sure that did India in Indian hands possess self-governing privileges even within the Empire, it would be the first to claim similar powers for itself." He goes on to say that the colonial standpoint is not primarily or languidly racial "though of course it is represented as such." "It is partly economic, the colonists objecting to the competition of cheaper labour, and partly sentimental, since they are averse to the permanent introduction into the territories which they have won, and are endeavouring to develop as white men's lands, of an element which shares neither their habits nor their ideals. I think, therefore, that the Indian grievance in this respect is not a substantial one; and I doubt if much attention would be paid to it in India, where native politicians do not bestow much attention upon the labouring classes, were it not a convenient peg upon which to hang a larger agitation." Lord Rosebery, still under the influence of his abortive Federation League—so many of Lord Rosebery's schemes are abortive—found fault with Lord Curzon's exaltation of India to his giving "an almost paramount portion to our Indian Empire in the vast structure of our Empire at large." He can, he said, never forget when he heard "claims of this kind advanced" of Lord Beaconsfield's famous saying that the key of India is London. But he was rather cruelly reminded by Lord Curzon that Lord Beaconsfield meant something different from what Lord Rosebery supposed. Lord Beaconsfield, said Lord Curzon, was not alluding then to London as the Metropolis of the Empire, not even to the fact that the House of Commons sat in London, but to the spirit and character and determination of the British people. What Lord Beaconsfield meant was that the defence of India did not rest in the retention or defence of a particular fortress, or a particular strategic position, but that it depended upon the degree of determination with which the people of this country were resolved upon maintaining that great dominion. I may add that incidentally Lord Rosebery remarked that he does not for a moment think there is any degeneracy in our race, and his disclaimer was well-timed and may be commended to the notice of those of our Indian fellow subjects—I have met some of them—who, thanks probably to certain politicians who shall be nameless, are imbued with the false notion that Great Britain is decadent.

MRS LEO HUNTER.

After—a long way after—the Countess of Cardigan, Lady St. Helier, better known as Lady Jeune, unsurpassed amongst the lion-hunters of London Society. As one journal quaintly puts it, Lady St. Helier has been "destined" to meet all the distinguished men of her time, and what is more natural than she should make "copy" out of her long experience as a hostess. It goes without saying that Lady St. Helier's "Memories of Fifty Years," is a very different kind of book to Lady Cardigan's "Recollections" and I am afraid will be voted rather dull by those who have revelled in the spicy stories of "'igh lif" told by the widow of the famous leader of the Noble Six Hundred. I doubt if, from the first page to the last, will be found a line or even a word calculated to cause the *jeune fille* to blush if the up-to-date *jeune fille* nurtured as they say she is on the erotic fiction, turned out by the up-to-date lady novelist, really knows what it is to blush. The difference between Lady Cardigan's anecdotes and those of Lady Helier's is exemplified by what each say of Disraeli. Lady Cardigan speaks of his bad breath. Lady St. Helier illustrates his kindness. A small child she knew, had been told by her father, a strong Conservative, in a Radical family, to say whenever she was asked whom she loved best, "Dizzy." "Nor did she forget the paternal injunction. One day while calling with her mother on a mutual friend of Lord Beaconsfield, he came into tea and seeing the child began to talk to her. He was very fond of children and they were never shy with him. After talking to her for some time he got up to go away, and as he kissed her on parting, he said as one often does to a child, 'Now tell me whom you love best in the world,' when she promptly replied to his great amazement, Dizzy." And this inspite of the bad breath! But perhaps she did not know to whom she was talking. Naturally she was well acquainted with so great a celebrity as Lord Randolph Churchill and she relates an incident, or rather two incidents, which have been referred to as showing that the statement attributed to him "I forgot Goschen," is not apocryphal. After his resignation of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer went to see Lady St. Helier. She says: "he talked the whole situation over quietly and dispassionately, expressing the opinion that Lord Salisbury was quite glad to get rid of him and would do nothing to enable him to return to his place in the Cabinet. He pointed out that Lord Salisbury's position, however, was a difficult one from the impossibility of finding a successor in his Lord Randolph's office." It seemed to me that it was not inseparable, and I suggested that possibly Lord Hartington might be induced to come over—an idea which Lord Randolph at once scouted. But the name of another and more serious competitor had long before risen in my mind, although after this rebuff I had some hesitation in saying "there is Mr. Goschen. That suggestion Lord Randolph treated with even greater scorn. About six weeks later I was dining up Brook Street, when I saw him coming towards me. He stopped the carriage and shook hands and he talked a little about various things and then said 'you were quite right, I forgot Goschen" I do not quite see why from what went before he should have said "I forgot Goschen." I should have thought that a man who was nothing if he was not lucid would have said "you were quite right about Goschen." The following story about "Bobby" Lowe is not particularly witty and does not speak much for the teller's taste:—"It was no secret that Lord Sherbrooke and he (Disraeli) had always been unsympathetic and were never friends, and I believe Lord Sherbrooke was one of the men whom he had always cordially disliked. Turning to him I said : 'I always think Lord Sherbrooke has at least one very good point. Knowing how trying Lady Sherbrooke is, and how very ugly, I think his patience is admirable.' He looked at me with a twinkle in his eye and said, 'Do you think he has ever seen her?'—an allusion to Lord Sherbrooke's very bad sight." The wonder is that she has so little if real interest to say about the personages whom she so assiduously cultivated and the world would not have been much poorer if she had abstained from afflicting this book upon it.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

THIRD READING CARRIED.

Dissentient Liberals.

CHALLENGE TO THE LORDS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Mr. Redmond has announced that the Irish will abstain from voting on the third reading of the Budget to-night.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The third reading of the Budget was carried in the House of Commons by 379 votes against 149.

Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Asquith received an ovation. Three Liberals abstained from voting and two voted with the minority.

The Labour Members solidly supported the Government. The scene was a memorable one and the House and galleries were packed.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith wound up the debate. Mr. Balfour claimed that Tariff Reform would be an advantage to industry and to the workers, and declared that the Budget was undermining private property and had destroyed enterprise.

Mr. Asquith insisted that the House of Commons alone possessed constitutional competence to regulate finances. If that ancient supremacy were challenged, which he believed it would not be, there was not a man sitting there who was not ready to join issue.

LATER.

Mr. Ure, while speaking at the Frith last night, was asked whether he thought that Old Age pensions would cease under the Unionists. Terrific uproar and a free fight lasting for half an hour ensued. Mr. Ure finally replied that if the Unionists relied on tariff reform for them, Old Age pensions would cease.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Experiment in Baroda.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

In reply to Mr. Mackarness, the Master of Elibank said the working of the new judicial arrangements in Baroda was doubtless being watched with interest by the Government of India, but they were still in an experimental stage. The Government of India had long been considering the separation of judicial and executive functions, and to a certain extent had already carried it out. Whether it was expedient to carry it still further by terminating the judicial functions of the executive head of a district was a difficult and complicated question on which opinions were most divided. Lord Morley had not received from the Government of India any final conclusion.

ARDEBIL SACKED.

Refugees at the Russian Consulate.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg report that Rakim Khan's nomads have sacked Ardebil. The Governor, Anjuman, and clergy have taken refuge in the Russian Vice-Consulate and the nomads have demanded their surrender. Further Russian reinforcements are being hastened to the assistance of the Vice-Consulate, as a sotnia of Cossacks is the only guard.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Terminus Inaugurated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that the terminus of the Bagdad Railway at Haidar Pasha, was inaugurated yesterday in the presence of the Cabinet Ministers, the German Ambassador and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The Sultan afterwards gave an audience to the Chairman of the Railway.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THE BALLOT-BOX.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Mrs. Chapin and Miss Nielans, who were arrested for throwing ink in the ballot-boxes at Bermondsey, have been committed for trial.

THE AMIR AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

No Expression of Views Yet.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Hart-Davies asked whether the Amir had yet expressed any views on the subject of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

The Master of Elibank replied in the negative.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

It is announced that the two new German Dreadnoughts will be fitted with turbines.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP BETTING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The latest betting on the Liverpool Cup is as follows:—

5 to 1 against Symon's Pride.
9 to 1 against Lafayette.
10 to 1 against Anchora.
100 to 7 against White Eagle.
100 to 6 against Maya and Simonson.

THE GRECIAN REVOLT.

Lieut. Typaldos to be Tried.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

It is announced in Athens that Lieutenant Typaldos will be tried for a political offence, and is not liable to the death penalty.

The Government denies the reports of the mutiny on the battleship "Hadra." The men merely demanded the dismissal of three midshipmen for complicity with the mutineers.

LATER.

A telegram from Athens states that Military League prohibited a debate in the Chamber on the recent events at Salamis. The Chamber obeyed.

THE S. S. "GOUVERNEUR."

A Total Wreck.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Lourenco Marques telegrams report tha there is no hope of saving the strande steamer "Gouverneur." Nearly all the crew, consisting of nine Europeans and sixty-three Indians, have been rescued and the mail has been saved.

LATER.

Three of the crew of the Portuguese steamer were drowned while endeavouring to get alongside the "Gouverneur."

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Ghandi's Son Sentenced.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Mr. Harilal Ghandi, son of the Indian leader, has been arrested on the Transvaal border as a prohibited immigrant and has been fined £100 with the alternative of six months' hard labour. He elected to go to prison.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN UGANDA.

Efforts at Improvement.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Sir Hesketh Bell, in his report on the cotton industry of Uganda, details the drastic measures adopted to improve the quality of the product. He believes evolution of very valuable hybrid will be compassed within comparatively a short period. He expects the crop for the coming season will show a considerable increase. The report adds that foreign capital is being attracted to Uganda.

THE I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

An Advisory Board Advocated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The *Standard* states that there is considerable dissatisfaction with regard to the changes in the regulations for examination for Indian Civil Service and the short notice given before introducing them. Sir Philip Magnus has suggested to Lord Morley the appointment of an Advisory Board for examinations with functions similar to the Advisory Board of the War Office in connection with Woolwich and Sandhurst examinations.

CHINESE CURRENCY REFORM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, said he was glad to say that the Chinese Government had begun to move towards the improvement of the copper currency. It had framed regulations lately for the control of the issue of banknotes.

COTTON SPECULATION IN AMERICA.

Great Excitement.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 5.

Wild excitement has continued on the New York cotton market. Losses ranged from twenty-seven to sixty-one points on rumours that four leading bulls have liquidated their holdings, at a profit of thirteen million dollars.

THE LATE PRINCE ITO.

Funeral Demonstration.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The funeral of the late Prince Ito took place to-day and was made the occasion of a popular demonstration of sympathy without parallel in Japan.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The obsequies of the late Prince Ito were marked by a splendid procession from his house to Hibiya Park, headed by the Imperial band playing Chopin's "Marche Funebre." The coffin rested for three hours in a special shrine.

Lord Kitchener deposited a wreath in the name of the British Army. Afterwards the remains were conveyed on a gun-carriage six miles to Omori for interment, which was witnessed by immense crowds.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT FIRM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

Bhagarathi Mohanlal and five others carrying on business at Bezwada are alleged to have suddenly disappeared, their firm having failed. Since the beginning of this month the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had been receiving petitions against the firm charging the proprietors with alleged cheating and praying for the issue of a warrant. This has been done now and also all the firm's property in the town has been ordered to be attached. The proprietors are from Northern India. Heavy loss has been sustained by local traders.

SERIOUS RIOT IN MADURA.

Houses Burnt and Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

News has reached Madras of a riot at Tondi, Madura District. The following are the facts of the trouble. For some time past there has been enmity between the Labbai population and the Padayachis (fishermen) of Nambuthalai, a village near Tondi. The Labbais have been endeavouring to reduce the Padayachi of his place to a state of semi-serfdom to which the latter have steadfastly refused to submit, and the growing prosperity of the fishermen had also been deeply resented. On the 26th October last some Labbais attempted to seize fish from some Padayachi women without paying for it. The fishermen interfered but were assaulted and driven into the sea by a large crowd of Labbais which had assembled under the leadership of one Kammad. This Kammad had recently returned from Colombo with the avowed intention of driving the Padayachis from Nambuthalai. During the night of the 26th most of the Padayachis who were now in great fear of the Labbais left Nambuthalai in their boats and proceeded to Devipatan and other places. Next morning a mob of about 200 Labbais went to the Padayachi quarters, looted them and robbed and assaulted such of the Padayachis who had remained in the place. The thatched huts were then set on fire and the tiled houses were first destroyed as far as possible with crowbars and then fired. Attempts were made to blow up one house with gunpowder. At present the place presents a pitiful spectacle. About 90 houses have been burnt or demolished and damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees at least has been done. Mr. Lane, the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Witeinshaw, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who were in Madura at the time immediately proceeded to Nambuthalai with a party of reserve police which have been quartered in the place to keep order and prevent further rioting.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sale of the Industrials Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the High Court by Mr. Justice Bakewell in the applications of the South Indian Industrials Limited and Mr. D. V. Hanumanta Rao, a creditor of the late Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., to set aside the sale by the Official Assignee of the Chittavalsa and other indigo factories belonging to the insolvent firm, to Messrs Ripley and Co. of Vizagapatam for Rs. 16,000.

His Lordship held that he had no power under section 31 of the Insolvency Act to set aside the order already made confirming the sale by the Official Assignee. As regards the contention of Mr. Odgers for the applicants that there was really no auction of the properties, his Lordship held that the transaction of the 13th September had all the essential elements of an auction sale. The properties were put up for sale and public bids were made by several prospective purchasers. His Lordship also observed that the sale of the properties had dragged on for the last three years and since the auction held at the wish of the creditors had proved a failure, the Official Assignee was perfectly justified in pursuing the course that he had done for the disposal of the properties. In the result, the applications were dismissed with costs.

THE "BENGALI" DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

At the Police Court to-day Mr. Swinhoe resumed the hearing of the *Bengalee* libel suit in which Mr. A. N. Mitter, Barrister charged the proprietors, manager and printer of the *Bengalee* edited by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, with having published three articles in connection with the Midnapur enquiry which was alleged to have been defamatory to complainant. The case was opened *de novo* and adjourned to Saturday.

SHOOTING AT A CONTRACTOR.

Slater Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

The Contonment Magistrate of Barrackpore concluded the case in which W. L. Slater, Sergt Instructor, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, stood charged with having caused grievous injury to a Military contractor to the Barrackpore Cantonment Dairy farm by shooting him in the chest with an air gun. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 40.

THEFT OF DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

Information has reached the Burdwan District Police of another theft of dynamite cartridges from a colliery in Kalipahari.

BIG JUTE FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

A big jute fire took place last night in a jute godown at Kumertoli belonging to a Marwari. The origin of the fire is not known. The estimated loss to the jute and the building, not covered by insurance, is estimated at half a lakh.

SOUTH AFRICA INDIANS.

Protest Meeting in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 5.

A large and representative meeting of members of many native communities was held this afternoon to welcome Mr. H. S. L. Polak delegates to India and Burma from the Transvaal Indians. Several speeches were made and a number of resolutions were passed under the presidency Mr. Cowasji, Barrister-at-Law, appealing to His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to do all in their power to prevent the continued injustice and ill-treatment of Indian subjects, and the meeting placing on record an emphatic and indignant protest against the arbitrary deportations from the Transval to India. Mr. Polak made a lengthy and impassioned speech in which he narrated the story of individuals, giving names and details, who had suffered for the cause. Resolutions to be submitted to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India, were then passed.

THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA

Report of Last Year's Working.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

The annual report of the Post Office in India for last year by Mr. Stewart Wilson is published. It shows continued progress in all the branches of postal business. The mails are now carried nearly over half a million miles daily. The number of postal employes has risen to over ninety-one thousand and the number of postal articles transmitted in the year has increased to the vast total of eight hundred and eighty-two millions. The most important features of the twelve months have been the large reductions introduced in the postal rates, the full effects of which are only now apparent, and the material increases which are being sanctioned in the remuneration of the employes. The report points out that over 21 per cent. of the existing staff have had their pay raised and prospects improved in the last three years and the process continues. The returns bring out the creditable fact that in spite of reduction in rates the receipts are slightly larger than last year. The cost of handling the increased traffic has also been higher with the result that for the first time for very many years the Department has been worked at a small loss instead as heretofore at a profit, the charges having exceeded the receipts by three lakhs of rupees. As, however, the same stamp now does duty for both telegraph and postal business, it is not quite certain how much of this loss should be credited to the Post Office and how much to the sister service. Mr. Stewart Wilson refers appreciatively to the results of Mr. Sheridan's efforts to improve Railway Mail sorting and says further progress in this respect will be made in the current year. Other officers mentioned specially are the late Mr. P. W. K. McCrea and Mr. G. R. Peter was who just ratired.

NEW GOVERNOR OF KHOST.

Cessation of Raiding Looked for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 5.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that the new Afghan Governor of Khost, Shahgassi Dost Mahomed, reached that district on the 23rd October. He had with him a force of cavalry and infantry drawn apparently from the regular army. The first stay was to hold a durbar at which the firman from the Amir was read, calling upon the tribesmen to cease from internal feuds and to refrain from raiding. It was explained that the arms which they had been allowed to obtain were for the purpose of defence against enemies from the outside, and not for warfare among themselves. The headmen professed loyalty to the Amir and they will presumably accept the orders of the new Governor. He has still to deal with the Jadranis, who have been in open revolt, but they may hesitate to face the Kabul troops. Shahgassi, says the *Pioneer*, will do valuable service if he can restore order fully in Khost and if he is successful the raids by Khostwals into the Tochi Valley and the Bannu District should cease.

FIREWORKS EXPLOSION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

The recent explosion of a firework bomb at Tollyganj has unnerved some Europeans, and the *Englishman* to-day makes curious suggestions for practically stopping the manufacture and sale of fireworks. It suggests that both the Arms and Explosives Acts are mere dead letters unless the sale of explosive substances to the public is stopped. The paper expresses doubt whether the bomb was intended for pyrotechnical purposes during tho coming Dewali. It says it is impossible to say at present what the real object of the bomb was, until proper authorities have reported upon its fragments and alleged contents and also until the C. I. D. and Police have completed their investigations.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

People all over the country are anxious to raise the status of depressed classes, and Bengal is not idle in following in the wake of Bombay. At every Swadeshi meeting leaders are taking every opportunity to impress on the people the necessity and urgency of helping these unfortunate persons. At a meeting held yesterday at Faridpur, which was attended by a large number of the depressed class, Mr. Ambica Charan Mozumdar delivered a long speech, in the course of which he urged the immediate amelioration of the depressed classes. Resolutions were also adopted, supporting the anti-Partition agitation and the development of Swadeshi. In conclusion he asked the people to refrain from having recourse to unconstitutional methods.

A FISHING FATALITY.

A Gunner Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 5.

Two gunners fishing at the Breakwater at Manora yesterday evening were washed off by heavy surf. One was picked up and removed to Hospital. The other, No. 28835, Gunner Mullins of No. 81 Company, Heavy Battery, R.G.A., Quetta, was drowned. The body was not recovered till this morning. The burial with the usual military honours took place this evening.

BERI-BERI AMONGST LASCARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 5.

A case of suspected beri-beri amongst lascars of a coaling boat from Aden, has been removed to hospital. The disease is believed now traceable not to rice-diet but to the consumption of mustard oil.

THE usual annual Durbar was recently held at Kabul in connection with the Id festival. The Amir gave a large banquet to all the leading Civil and Military officials and took the opportunity of eulogising the services of the Turkish officers who have lately been training the Afghan troops and also awarded a number of medals and certificates to those Afghan officers who showed most promise in their profession.

CELEBRATION AT PATIALA.

Warning against Sedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 5.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's annual birthday Durbar was held in the spacious Durbar Hall on the 30th October last. This being the first Durbar of the kind after His Highness was invested recently with full ruling powers by the Imperial Government. The hall was thronged with officials and others. After the usual ceremony of presentation of nazars by the officials of His Highness, the Maharaja Sahib in the bestowal of "khillats" to them the Maharaja delivered his speech. After recounting the arrangements that were made by the kind British Government of his training and for the administration of the State, he said: "First and foremost of all I wish to emphasise the fact that I am a true and faithful ally of the British Government who, since the time of my great ancestor, the late Maharaja Amar Singh Bahadur, have prevented the State from falling into several dangers and have always treated us with special consideration, and I shall deem it an honour if I ever get a chance to help Government with my troops and preferably to lead them in person. I desire positively to convince every one of you that he who is a friend of the Imperial Government is my friend, while their enemy is my enemy and I expect from my officials and subjects that all such ideas as go by the name of sedition shall be stamped out with a strong hand and will not be allowed to take root in any shape or form in my State. To my mind such ideas are unmanly. My State is the cradle of soldiers who have from time to time won laurels in the battlefield and have cemented the bonds of loyalty to the Throne with their blood. Sedition, therefore, does not become such people whose ambition should be manly fame and not despicable notoriety. Whatever sentiments of love and affection I may entertain towards my people, one thing is certain, that I shall not permit existence of anything in my State which does not savour of unimpeachable loyalty and respect for law and order. It is my desire that Patiala shall be one of the brightest gems in the British diadem, and nothing shall be permitted to dim its lustre. Now, Sardars and others, let your watchword henceforth be, duty to God, love for each other, loyalty to your Ruler, respect for all in authority and unswerving devotion to the paramount Power. With such sentiments to guide us I trust you will join me in doing your respective duties so as to make Patiala an ideal State."

LATER.

Re the Patiala case the news about the extradition of Jevala Pershad is unfounded. One accused, Fulchand, has been released by the police, but Chiranji Lall who was bailed out by the Special Tribunal has not yet been released by the police. There is no knowing when the cases will come up for hearing before the Special Tribunal.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS SEDITION CASE.

Appeal Filed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

An appeal has been to-day filed by Barrister M. R. Dixit in the Court of Drake Brockman, Judicial Commissioner, in the case in which Shambhu Rao Gadgil, ex-Editor of *Deshsewak*, a vernacular newspaper, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 under Section 124 A for criticising the Birthday Honours' list. The grounds of appeal are that sanction is not sufficient in law for the institution of these proceedings, that important questions were disallowed in cross-examination as irrelevant, and that articles are not in themselves seditious.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

Advices from Kabul state that the Amir has decided to introduce long distance telephone in important parts of Afghanistan and a special officer has been appointed to prepare a scheme.

Apparently there has been considerable delay in the reports of recent raids reaching the Amir at Kabul and he has realised the necessity of more rapid communications in his country.

HINDUSTAN PRESS SEARCHED.

Alleged Publication of Ajitsingh's Book.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 5.

The police to-day searched the press of the local Urdu weekly, the *Hindustan*.

LATER.

The search is not about the *Hindustan* paper but in connection with certain book or books written by Ajitsingh alleged to have been printed at the *Hindustan* Press.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

On the information of a postal clerk of Narainganj the house of one Baraballoo Das was searched and a revolver was found there. He was arrested on the thirteenth September and was kept in the lock-up. The case will be taken up by the Magistrate of Narainganj to-morrow.

BURGLARY AT MASULIPATAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

A serious jewel burglary is reported from Masulipatam. The value of the property stolen is Rs. 60,000 and it belonged to a zemindarin of the South. The Valur police are investigating the matter.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M. P., reaches Lucknow to-morrow morning and on Monday morning goes to a neighbouring district to see rural life.

REPORT on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act for 1908-09 says that 272 long voyages were made by the native passenger vessels 7,501 passengers were carried as against 287 voyages and 14,262 voyages during the preceding twelve months.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Medical Education.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Hall of the University, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Vice Chancellor, presiding.

A copy of the reply from Government to the Senate's letter of the 4th August last, on the subject of medical education, was circulated among the members of the Senate and Major Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., had given notice of his intention to move that the medical examinations under the present rules should be abolished after a certain date.

Major Street accordingly moved that "The following N. B., be inserted under the heading "First Examination in Medicine" (page 104 of the Calendar for 1909-10):—

"N.B.—This examination will be held for the last time in September 1910."

In moving the proposition Dr. Street said that he had great pleasure in moving it and also accepting two out of the three amendments, namely, that, of which Dr. B. E. Ghaswalla had given notice and which suggested a minor thing changing "September 1910" to "April 1911" which gave one more chance to the students, and the other amendment which he also accepted was intended to be moved by Mr. D. G. Padhye that "Students who appear and fail at the First Examination in Medicine in 1909 or 1910, shall, on passing the Previous Examination in Arts, be entitled to appear at the First or the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the M. B. B. Sc. Degree without any further attendance at a medical course." This amendment, Major Street remarked, affected only half a dozen candidates. On the last occasion Dr. Street had said everything at the meeting of the Senate last time and would not occupy the time of the Senate by repeating the facts and theory in favour of abolishing the L.M.S. degree and Colonel Collie, I.M.S., seconded.

Dr. Viegas then moved the following proposition of which he had given previous notice:—"A Committee of the Senate (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider, in all its bearings, the reply from Government to the Senate's letter, No. 1128, dated the 4th August 1909, on the subject of Medical Education, and report to the Senate the Committee being empowered to correspond and if necessary, to confer on the subject with Government.

Dr. Viegas in support of his amendment said that it was strange that the Government letter which sought to give effect to the resolution of the Senate asking Government to institute a board for granting a diploma in medicine, should be made the cause of forgetting altogether the strong reasons and arguments which were advanced in and outside the Senate as to the necessity of instituting a lower quality of standard than that of M.B., B.Sc. It had been recognised both in the Senate and outside that considering the needs of the Presidency a low quality of degree should be granted. This had also obtained the approval of the mover of the proposition, and with that approval it seemed rather strange that the result of the discussion of the Government letter and the consideration of the question should be like the birth of a mouse after the mountain in labour. The present motion without any reference to the letter simply says that an N. B., should be added to the effect that the L. M. S. examination would be abolished after a certain date. When the Senate had come to the conclusion that the needs of this Presidency required a second degree also, Government appointed a committee to consider the whole question with the Surgeon-General as the chairman and the Director of Public Instruction as a member of the Committee. The Committee also was in favour of a new quality examination and Government recognised and accepted the view that a second degree in medicine was necessary. When the letter from Government was received the Senate did not give a courteous reply in some quarters. It was said that a contemptuous reply was drawn up to be given to Government.

Major Street objected to the use of the word "contemptuous." He did object to it when Mr. Jackson used it and now he objected even to a reference to it.

The Vice Chancellor called Dr. Viegas to order and asked him to withdraw it, which he did.

Dr. Viegas then gave the past history of the question, when point of order was raised by Major Street, Rev. Father Dreckman, and Mr. Sayani as to whether all that Dr. Viegas was saying was relevant to the question. The Vice-Chancellor would not rule Dr. Viegas out of order but hinted that he should be brief in his remarks as he had already made a very lenghty speech.

Dr. Viegas winding up his remarks said that it was necessary in face of the facts quoted by him that a committee should be appointed to consider the Government reply and then draw up a reply to it pointing out to Government what they considered should be the standard for lower quality degree in Medicine just as they fixed the lower quality standard for general education.

Mr. N. G. Velinker seconding the amendment remarked that Major Street's motion meant that they were abolishing the L. M. & S. examination and saying nothing about the letter.

Mr. Natrajan opposed the proposition. He did not agree with all the arguments advanced by Dr. Viegas but he would vote in favour of his amendment because it took the question before a committee. As to Dr. Street accepting the two amendments he thought it was inconsistent because the Senate had promised to abolish the examination in January and now they were prolonging it till March. Mr. Padhye's amendment could not be accepted without the approval of the Syndicate who he thought should decide whether it was fit to be accepted.

Major Street replying on the debate removed the misapprehension under which which several members were working by saying at once that for the Senate to go to Government in connection with a lower quality examination was to ask Government to do something with which University had nothing to do. The remark by Mr. Natrajan that Government intended to establish their own diploma tantamount to suspecting Government of sharp practice. He could not for a moment think that because the University refused to have anything to do with a lower quality degree that Government would establish there own diploma and disregard University. The University had always co-operated with Government and their letter had a geat deal of care and trouble devoted to it. There was an unanimity of opinion in the Senate as to the need of a second degree but the University should have nothing to do with it.

On a division the amendment was rejected and the motion (with the two amendments accepted by the mover) was carried by a majority.

P. & O. S.S. "MALWA."

THE P. and O. s.s. "Malwa" bringing the outward mails of the 22nd of October, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, dropping anchor at 5-30 a. m. She is the third vessel of the P. and O Company's latest "M" Class which has come to Bombay, the previous two being the s.s. "Morea" and s.s. "Mantua." The "Malwa" like her sister ships has a gross tonnage of 11,000 tons and her other dimensions are practically identical, viz:—560 feet in length and 61·3 feet in breadth. She was built at Greenock by Messrs. Caird and Co. which firm has so successfully built so many of the P. and O. Company's vessels. The "Malwa" is fitted up exactly like the "Mantua" which vessel was in Bombay harbour, but a short time ago, with capacious and confortable dining, music and smoking saloons both 1st and 2nd class. There is also as in other vessels of this class a luxurious smoking divan for the use of 1st class passengers of both sexes. There is also a laundry on board. The "Malwa" is commanded by Captain C. H. S. Toeque, R.N.R., who is well-known to Indian passengers as having previously been in command of the "Caledonia." Like her sister-ships the "Malwa" is fitted with wireless telegraphy as will have been seen from the Commander's message, which appeared in our columns. She left Marseilles with some 550 passengers on board and they are loud in their praises of the ship and the arrangements made on board for their comfort generally.

AN Indian Army Order, dated 8th October, will publish revised rules in respect of clothing for British troops arriving in and leaving India.

PREPARATIONS are being made at Kabul for celebrating the marriage of one of the younger sons of the Amir and the latter has accordingly postponed his departure for his cold weather residence at Jellalabad for the present.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED SUMMARY.]

LONDON, Oct. 22. PARIS, Oct. 23.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King, after the last race at Newmarket on Friday last, drove by motor car to Sandringham. His Majesty returned to London on Sunday. On Monday morning the King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace and invested Lord Hamilton of Dalzell with the insignia of the Order of the Thistle. Later His Majesty held a Privy Council, and afterwards received a detachment of the East Riding Royal Garrison Artillery and handed over to their keeping the cup won by them and presented by the National Artillery Association. In the afternoon the King left Buckingham Palace for West Dean Park Chichester, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. James.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Sandringham.—The Earl of Arran has been appointed a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in the place of the late Lord Carysfort.—General Sir Dighton Probyn has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The Prince of Wales at Dover.—The Prince of Wales visited Dover on Friday last and opened the new naval harbour.

The King of Portugal's Visit.—The Portuguese Minister has informed the Lord Mayor and Corporation that the King of Portugal has accepted the invitation to a "dejeuner" in the Guildhall on the occasion of his visit to England next month.

Cardiff University College.—The art and administrative blocks of the new University College for South Wales and Monmouthshire have been opened at Cardiff by Lord Plymouth. The King and the Prince of Wales sent messages of congratulation.

Colonial Medical and Sanitary Questions.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed an Advisory Committee, with Mr. H. J. Read, of the Colonial Office, as chairman, on medical and sanitary questions connected with the British Colonies and Protectorates in Tropical Africa.

Election Intelligence.—Polling in the Bermondsey division has been fixed for October 28.

India and the Empire.—At the opening of the winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution Lord Curzon delivered an address on "The Place of India in the Empire." Lord Rosebery, who presided, also spoke.

Law and Police.—In the Chancery Division an order has been made for the compulsory winding up of the Crystal Palace Company.—In the King's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Bucknill, application was made for a rule "nisi" for a writ of "habeas corpus," directed to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the detention of Sekgome, a native chief of Bechuanaland, who has been kept in custody for three years without trial it is alleged at the instance of the Imperial authorities in South Africa. Their Lordships granted the rule, without expressing any opinion on the merits, as they thought the matter should be argued.—At Devizes Assizes, Arthur Saytch, charged with the manslaughter of Gunner Snow in connexion with the motor accident on Salisbury Plain, when Saytch drove his motor-car into a company of Territorials, has been sentenced to eight months' hard labour.—Mr. Clifton Robinson has been committed for trial charged with the manslaughter of a Mr. and Mrs. Goulding, who were killed by his motor car.

London.—The Bridge House Estates Committee of the City Corporation, having reconsidered their recommendations for the widening of Southwark-bridge at an estimated cost of £231,000, and the erection of a new bridge between Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges at a probable cost of £1,646,983, remain of the same opinion as they were and will again submit their report to the Court of Common Council.—The London County Council have appointed a chief officer of stores at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Naval and Military.—The inquest on the body a Thomas Kesrick, petty officer in Submarine C 11—the only body recovered after the submarine had been sunk in collision with the steamer Eddystone—was concluded at Sheerness on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned," and recommended that vessels escorting a submarine flotilla should carry distinctive lights.

New Principal of Aberdeen University.—The Rev. G. A. Smith Professor of Old Testament Language, Literature, and Theology at the United Free Church College, Glasgow, has been appointed Principal of Aberdeen University in the place of the late Dr. Marshall Lang.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on October 14, the Development and Road Improvement Bill was read a second time. Discussion on the report stage on the Irish Land Bill was the chief business of the sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday.—The House of Commons reassembled on Monday, and in the course of a short sitting disposed of the report stage of the London Elections Bill. On Tuesday the report stage of the Finance Bill was begun and on Wednesday further progress was made. In reply to a question asked by the leader of the Labour Party with reference to the execution of Senor Ferrer, Sir E. Grey said that the Government could not interfere or express opinions concerning matters of internal administration in other European countries.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—The Royal Gold Medal of this Institute for the Promotion of Architecture is to be presented to Dr. Arthur John Evans in recognition of the eminent services he has rendered to the history of architecture by his work of exploration in Crete.

The Cunard Company.—A report that the Cunard Company are about to invite tenders for a new fast liner to take the place of the Lusania is denied.

The Budget.—Lord Curzon addressed a meeting at Leeds on Friday last, and dealt with the attitude of the House of Lords in regard to the Budget.—Speeches on the Budget have also been made by Mr. Churchill and Lord Milner.

Wills.—Under the will of the late Lady (Campbell) Clarke sums amounting to £9,000 have been left for charitable purposes.

Woman Suffrage.—A new suffrage society under the title of the People's Suffrage Federation has formed, its object being to secure the vote for every man and woman on a short residential qualification.—Mr. Churchill, in reply to a deputation of woman suffragists at Dundee, said that what suffragists had to do was to convert a substantial majority of the people.

THE EMPIRE.

The King and Hongkong University.—As a mark of His Majesty's personal interest in the new Hongkong University, the King has been pleased to direct that the holders of scholarships of His Majesty's Government shall be styled "King Edward VII. Scholars."

Australia.—The Defence Bill and the Bill providing for the taking over of the Northern Territory by the Commonwealth have been read a second time in the Federal House of Representatives.—Mr. Deakin states that the Commonwealth is about to undertake gradually the whole of the work of advertising Australia, and will take an active part in connection with immigration.—An agreement for the transfer of the territory in New South Wales selected for the Federal capital has been signed.

Canada.—It is evident that a wide divergence of opinion will be manifested when the naval question comes up for discussion in the Dominion Parliament.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaking at a Canadian Club luncheon has eulogized the work done by Captain Bernier in the Arctic and said that next spring Captain Bernier would be sent again to the same regions.—By a fire which broke out on Saturday at Quebec the Canadian Northern grain elevator, with 125,000 bushels of grain, the cold storage building, and the Custom-house were destroyed. Two firemen were killed.

New Zealand.—The Premier of New Zealand has announced that the Government will not build any more railway lines that are not likely to pay.

South Africa.—The news of the death of Mr. Hofmeyr reached South Africa late on Saturday and the newspapers on Monday were flooded with tributes, comments, and reminiscences from all parts of the country and from men of every shade of political view. The King has addressed to Mrs. Hofmeyr a telegram expressing great regret at the news of her bereavement and recognizing the loss which South Africa has sustained by the death.—The Colonial Treasurer of the Orange River Colony estimates that there will be a deficit for the year 1909-1910 of £55,750.

Tasmania.—In consequence of a hostile vote in

Parliament, Sir Neils Lewis, Premier of Tasmania, has resigned. A new Labour Ministry has been elected.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States and Mexico.—A meeting between President Taft and President Diaz took place on Mexican soil on Saturday.

Mr. Crane and the States Department.—President Taft has accepted Mr. Crane's resignation of his appointment as United States Minister to China.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—At a meeting of the Austrian Navy League held in Vienna on Monday, a resolution was adopted, declaring the granting of the naval demands to be an absolute necessity. An appeal was made for the £16,000,000 required by the Marine Department.

Bavaria.—The Bavarian Landtag has unanimously accepted, notwithstanding the opposition of the Minister-President, a resolution in favour of the immediate denunciation of the extradition treaty with Russia.

China.—The meeting of the new provincial deliberative assemblies last week marks an era in the establishment of Constitutional Government in China.

Denmark.—M. Christensen, the Danish Minister of Defence, has resigned.

France.—At Saturday's meeting of the French Cabinet the new Minister of Commerce, M. Jean Dupuy, made a statement with regard to the conclusions at which he had arrived during the Parliamentary recess on the subject of the proposed revision of the French tariff.—In the Senate on Tuesday, M. Flaissieres, a Socialist member, endeavoured to interpellate M. Pichon on "the attitude which the Government intended to adopt towards the Spanish Government after the execution of Ferrer." After a speech by M. Pichon the interpellation was adjourned "sine die," only two Senators voting with M. Flaissieres.

France and Morocco.—There are signs that the relations of France with the Sultan of Morocco are becoming somewhat strained owing to the neglect of Mulai Hafid to fulfil his engagements.

Germany.—It is stated that the result of the new taxes has been so great an increase of smuggling of tobacco and coffee from Holland that 150 new Custom houses are to be established on the Dutch frontier.—The colliery owners of the Rhenish-Westphalian coal district have decided to establish a system of centralized labour exchanges.

Greece.—The King, accompanied by the three Princes, on Friday last accorded an audience, as the result of which the Princes resigned their positions in the army, and a crisis which had arisen in the Chamber in connection with the Government's military proposals was averted. The military measures were subsequently passed without discussion. The new taxation proposed by the Government is meeting with some opposition.—Prince George has telegraphed to the Minister of Marine conveying his resignation of his appointment as Rear-Admiral in the Navy.

Holland.—Six men, including a first lieutenant, have been killed as the result of an explosion in a pinnace.

Italy.—The Italian Chamber will reassemble on November 12, a week earlier than usual. Its first business will be the discussion of the shipping subsidies, about which there is a strong feeling.—Active preparations are being made at Racconigi for the visit of the Tsar, who left Livadia on Tuesday for Italy.

Japan.—The moral drawn by Japan from the Crane incident is that Tokio statesmen should be careful to give fuller information to Washington concerning Chinese-Japanese relations.—The Privy Council has approved the Budget, which balances at 529,000,000 yen (£52,900,000).

Portugal.—King Manuel is reported to be confined to bed with a slight intestinal affection. His Majesty has been ordered by his physician to remain quiet for ten days, after which it is expected that he will be convalescent.

Spain.—In the Spanish Chamber, which reopened last week, Senor Moret charged the Government with responsibility for the Barcelona riots, undue severity of repression, and abuse of the censorship. The speech, which was moderate in tone, was well received.—The attack was renewed on Tuesday. Bomb explosions have taken place in Barcelona, one of them proving fatal.

Turkey.—Negotiations are in progress for a loan of £T.1,000,000 by the National Bank of Turkey to the Municipality of Constantinople.

Aerial Navigation.—Comte de Lambert in an aeroplane flew on Monday from Juvisy to Paris, went over the city and round the Eiffel Tower at a great height, and then returned to Juvisy, covering the whole distance in less than an hour.—The Doncaster aviation meeting opened on Friday last and in spite of the unfavourable weather for flying a number of successful flights have been made.—At the Blackpool meeting, which began on Monday, several good flights have been accomplished. Accidents to machines at both meetings are recorded.—President Fallieres visited the Juvisy meeting on October 14, when M. Paulhan made a successful flight. It has been decided to hold an aviation week at Wolverhampton.

Obituary.—Lord Justice FitzGibbon, a distinguished member of the Irish Judicial Bench; Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, a member of the Cape delegation in connection with the South Africa Bill, Chairman of the Afrikander Bond in Cape Colony, and for many years a leading politician in South Africa; Professor Lombroso, the well-known criminologist; Prebendary E. Harding, Principal of Lichfield Theological College; Canon Bernard Wilson; and Captain E. Wilkinson, R. N.—"Times."

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Madrid, October 22.

King Alfonso, who for days had not left the Palace, drove to-day with the Queen through the streets of Madrid. This caused an excellent impression.

There is growing confidence in the new Cabinet. The great Republican demonstration arranged for Sunday has been postponed 'sine die.'

KING MANOEL AND THE CRISIS.

Lisbon, October 22.

Senor Maura's fall has caused gratification here. King Manoel's visit to Spain would have been postponed 'sine die' if Senor Maura had continued in office.

The visit is now possible after only a short postponement to make sure of the results of the Spanish changes and to complete the recovery of the King, who for the last three days has been without fever.

"MERCILESS BUT JUST."

Interviewed by the "Matin's" Madrid correspondent Senor Moret said that the Spanish Liberal Party was obliged to turn its back on the policy of the late Cabinet.

"The new Spanish Government," he observed, will pursue a policy of pacification and indulgence towards those who accept the laws of the country and social order but will be merciless, although just, towards disturbers of the peace."

GERMAN STRIKE RIOTS.

Machine Guns to Quell Disorder.

Berlin, October 22.

Three companies of Prussian infantry and four machine guns have been hurried to the town of Hettsted in the province of Saxony, to quell the strike riots which have broken out among 6,000 copper miners. The soldiers have already had a collision with the strikers, one soldier being seriously injured.

The troops are now patrolling the entire district, in which ten mines are situated, while machine guns are placed before the three smelting furnaces which were last night threatened with destruction by the strikers.

The conflict has been in progress for a fortnight. Yesterday the local police and gendarmerie found themselves no longer able to cope with the rising wrath of the strikers, who were infuriated at the importation of several train loads of strike-breakers from other regions. When the new arrivals attempted to reach the mines under police escort they were attacked by a mob of several thousand strikers, including hundreds of women, and numerous policemen were roughly handled.

Later in the evening troops arrived from Halle and charged a crowd of 1,000 strikers who were holding one of the furnaces. The strikers are in a dangerous mood and further collisions are feared.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FOOD OF INDIAN PRISONERS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Oct. 18, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether information is available regarding the weight and bulk of the food of an Indian prisoner in gaol; and, if so, whether he will communicate such figures to the House.

Master of Elibank: The various diet scales for prisoners in force in India (which differ from province to province according to the habits of the people and the staple food grains) are laid down in the provincial gaol codes. It is hardly practicable to extract all the provisions relating to them (which are very voluminous) in answer to a question, but copies of the codes can be made available for the hon. member if he desires to see them. A scientific inquiry into the suitability of the various diet scales is now being carried out under the orders of the Government of India.

JOHORE RAILWAY AND UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies if he would state by whom and on whose recommendation consulting engineers for colonial and protectorate works were appointed; by whom and at what rate were they paid; whether they were themselves responsible to any one for the subsequent cost of works recommended by them; whether he would lay upon the table the correspondence whereby the Government of Johore was compelled to cancel its contract with a British firm for the construction and equipment of the Johore Railway and submit to its construction departmentally, under the control of the Crown agents, at more than twice the amount of the contract; whether he was aware of the threat used to enforce cancelllation that if the contract was persisted in the amount of it would be made irrecoverable; if he would say what money passed in consideration of the cancellation, and whether this sum also had been added to the burden imposed upon Johore by the Crown Agents for their own benefit whether the Colonial Office had any other object in supporting the Crown Agents in this transaction than that of imposing upon Johore a debt she could scarcely repay, as a preliminary to annexation; and whether the Colonial Office recognised the promotion of this purpose, and the acceptance of fees from two rival parties to the same transaction, as within the legitimate work of a consulting engineer.

Col. Selly: This question makes imputations of improper conduct, for which there is not a shadow of foundation, against honourable men, who feel deeply the slur publicly cast upon them. (Hear, hear.) Beyond making this statement I, therefore, decline to make any reply. (General cheers.)

THE NEW CHINESE OPIUM REGULATIONS.

On Tuesday, October 19, Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if a representation was made by his Majesty's Consul-General at Canton to the Chinese authorities for the release of a Chinese opium merchant, imprisoned in connection with the new opium regulations; if so, at whose request; what was the result; and did his action have the approval of the Foreign Office.

Sir E. Grey; I have received a report stating that a representation was made by the Acting British Consul-General at Canton pointing out that the arrest and imprisonment of a Canton dealer of the wholesale trade by the Opium Bureau contravened the assurances given by the Chinese Government that the regulations would not interfere with the opium trade. The Consul-General would appear to have acted on his own initiative. I am not yet aware of the result of these representations. The action of the Acting Consul-General at Canton has the approval of the Foreign Office. It does not imply any modification of the attitude of his Majesty's Government with regard to the progressive reduction of the import of opium.

CRIME IN BENGAL.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the statement made in the Report for 1908 of the officiating Inspector-General of Police for Bengal, that the cases of murder were of the usual type, most of them being the outcome of intrigues, domestic differences, and land disputes; and whether the Secretary of State has any reason to doubt the accuracy of the Inspector-General's view in regard to the origin of these crimes.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the statement in the Report for 1908 of the officiating Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, corroborated by the Lieutenant-Governor, that the increase in the cases of cognisable crime was to be attributed principally to the high price of food and the distress consequent thereon; and whether the Secretary of State has any reason to doubt the correctness of the conclusions arrived at by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Inspector-General.

Master of Elibank: Perhaps I may answer the hon member's two questions together. The Secretary of State has read the passages referred to, and he has no reason to doubt the correctness of the views therein expressed.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Mr. Hazleton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the senior assistant professor at the Medical College Madras and the senior assistant surgeon at the General Hospital, Madras, are Eurasian military assistant surgeons lent to the civil medical department whether he can state their medical qualifications and salaries with the salaries of the civil assistant surgeons under them and whether it is proposed to open these posts to well qualified Indians.

Master of Elibank: It appears from the Madras Civil List that the two officers mentioned are military assistant surgeons; the Secretary of State has no information as to whether they are Europeans, or as to their medical qualifications; their total emoluments are, respectively, Rs. 575 and Rs. 250 a month; the civil assistant surgeons in the medical college, who hold appointments of equal rank, draw either Rs. 250 or Rs. 200 a month. As was stated in reply to a question on March 2, the Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that duly qualified Indian assistant surgeons will not be held eligible for these posts in the event of vacancies occurring.

BENGAL POLICE REPORT.

Mr. George Gooch asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will place in the Library a copy of the Report for 1908 of the officiating Inspector-General of Police for Bengal.

Master of Elibank: I shall be glad to place a copy in the Library when a supply of copies is received.

THE POLICE AND CRIME IN BENGAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the last report issued on the administration of the Bengal police shows that the crime of gang robbing, not infrequently accompanied by murder, in Eastern Bengal, has been carried on to a great extent by extremists belonging to the educated classes; whether the Inspector-General of Police remarked that the increase in the number of riots and serious offences against persons and property is the indirect result of the organised efforts of agitators to weaken the authority of government and to bring its officers into contempt; whether until the Secretary of State lately posted a detachment of a Native regiment at Dacca, the police were the only representatives of law and order in the towns and villages of Eastern Bengal; and whether, in view of the want of support the police receive in the detection and prevention of crime from the educated classes in Eastern Bengal, the Secretary of State will consider the propriety of strengthening the force by the provision of a larger number of European inspectors.

Master of Elibank: As regards the first and second questions of my hon. friend the Secretary of State proposes to place in the Library a copy of the Inspector-General's Report, from which members can draw their own conclusions. The answer to the third question, using the words in the sense given to them by the hon. member, is in the affirmative, but the term "police" of course includes Military Police. Steps for strengthening the force, numerically and in respect of superintendence, are being taken.

SHANGHAI OPIUM COMMISSION.

Mr. G. Gooch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the Report of the Shanghai Opium Commission would be published.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: A few copies of the Report of the International Opium Commission have now been received at the Foreign Office, and will be placed in the Libraries of the House of Commons and House of Lords as soon as possible.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Annan Bryce asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What steps have been taken to give effect to the following recommendations of the Report, dated March 5, 1908, of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration, that Government should provide every year £12,500,000 for the expenditure of the railways; that, in addition to this sum, further funds should be provided through the agency of the companies; and that Government should not interfere in matters of detail, but leave to the companies a wide discretion as regards detail and the responsibility for efficient working; and whether any, and, if so, which, of the specific recommendations of the Committee's Report has been carried out.

Mr. Annan Bryce also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will explain why, in the years 1908-1909 and 1909-10, the amount allotted for railway expenditure was £10,000,000, only, instead of £12,500,000 as recommended by the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration.

Mr. Annan Bryce further asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will explain why recent orders of the Government Railway Department, such as Resolutions No. 431 R.A., of June 4, 1909, and No. 566 R.A., of Sept. 3, 1909, were issued, in view of the recommendations of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration that Government should not interfere in matters of detail, but leave to the companies a wide discretion as regards detail and the responsibility for efficient working.

Master of Elibank: The Committee on Indian Railway Administration and Finance recommended in March 1908 a capital outlay of £12,500,000 in normal years. The financial arrangements for 1908-1909 had been made when this recommendation was submitted, so that the first year in which it would have been possible to give effect to it was 1909-1910 but the financial position at the beginning of that year was not normal and did not justify a large increase of expenditure. The programme of capital outlay was therefore not raised above the level of £10,000,000 at which it has stood for some years.

As regards the raising of money through railway companies, various schemes to facilitate this in particular cases have been considered by the Secretary of State. One of them has been embodied in a contract between the Secretary of State and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company which enabled the company to raise £600,000 in the present year. It is hoped that contracts will in due course be made enabling other companies to raise capital, but, as the House will understand, it is not possible to give detailed information while negotiations are pending.

The recommendation of the committee regarding the administrative action of the Railway Board has, with the committee's other recommendations, been brought to the notice of the Government of India; and in one important respect—namely, the abolition of the consulting engineers, through whom a considerable amount of detailed control was formerly exercised—action has been taken in accordance with the spirit of the committee's report. The Secretary of State is in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the resolutions, No. 431 R.A. of June 4 1909, and No. 566 R.A. of Sept. 3 1909, but is not yet in a position to make a statement.

EURASIAN AND OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Eurasian military assistant surgeons lent to civil and medical departments in India are not generally statutory natives of India, and in that case equally qualified with natives of India proper for all and sundry appointments reserved for natives of India; and whether natives of India, Europeans, and Eurasians are as such in any way disqualified from employment in the Civil Medical Department.

Master of Elibank: The reply to the first question is in the affirmative. Indians are equally eligible with Europeans for admission to the Indian Medical Service, which Service contains many Indian members. As to the Civil Medical Department, I beg to refer my hon. friend to the papers recently presented to Parliament.

SEDITION IN PATIALA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State for India has any information which he can impart to the House regarding the steps taken by the Maharaja of Patiala to stamp out sedition in his State.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no official information on this subject, but he expects to be furnished with a report in due course. When it is received I will communicate with my hon. friend.

THE INDIAN POLICE AND THE BABUS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State's attention has been called to statements made by police and other authorities to the effect that the difficulties of the Indian police in Bengal in dealing with crime arises in a great measure from the fact that the professional middle, or Babu, class does not co-operate with the force or render it proper assistance; and whether the Secretary of State has any official information to this effect.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has seen statements in the sense indicated. The hon. member will find official information and a review of the facts by the local Government in the Bengal Police Report for 1908, a copy of which the Secretary of State proposes, as I have just stated, to place in the Library.

Mr. Mackarness asked if it was not a fact that in the report of the Police Commission appointed by Lord Curzon it was found that the want of cooperation on the part of the people was due to the terrorism exercised by the police, and that the Commission did not wonder the people shrank from taking part in the detection of crime.

Master of Elibank: Yes, but that must be read in connection with the context. (Hear, hear.) It is true the Commission found that investigations on the part of the police were sometimes unnecessarily oppressive, but the report also states "Neither do the Commission forget that much must be said in excuse for the misconduct of the police owing to the generally indifferent attitude of the people to crime, owing to the encouragement of corruption and the readiness with which they lend themselves to it, and owing to the low pay and poor prospects of the police service." (Hear, hear.) In connection with the last-mentioned cause the Indian Government are doing their best both by increase of pay and generally increasing the standard to remedy the abuses which the report speaks of.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Hazleton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office has received a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the members of the medical profession, held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, submitting that the present system of reserving all high and important post in the medical service of India for military officers of the Indian Medical Service has led to the systematic exclusion of Indian doctors from them, no matter how highly qualified or deserving these Indian doctors may be; whether he is aware that the system in question has given rise to discontent and imposes unnecessary expense of over £100,000 on the Indian revenue: and what steps it is proposed to take in the matter.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has not received the resolution referred to; on the general subject, I would refer the hon. member to the correspondence recently presented to Parliament as to the steps that are being taken to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in India by throwing open to the profession in general some of the various civil appointments now held by officers of the Indian Medical Service, and other similar appointments which may be created in future.

THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Northbrook Society has completed its labours; and, if so, when the report may be expected; and whether it will be made public.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has received the Report of the Committee, and has it under consideration. For reasons that my hon. friend will appreciate, he does not propose to make it public.

Writing on the expected proclamation inaugurating the new regime the *Bengalee* says: "How we wish we could say that the proclamation would usher in an era of constitutional government just as it has been ushered in countries like Persia and Turkey etc."

The Mayor of Portsmouth, Virginia, has decided to give a medal to the mother of every child born in his municipality. The medal will bear on one side the name of the child the date of its birth, and the names of its parents. The mayor has written to the United States Mint to ascertain if the medals can be made there.

M. LATHAM IN A GALE.

Amazing Flight at Blackpool.

SPECTATORS' TERROR.

75 MILES AN HOUR.

Blackpool Oct. 22.

We saw this morning the most amazing and impressive proof that has ever been given of man's conquest of the air. We had heard many sneers during the previous twenty-four hours about the uselessness of flying machines which could not fly in a wind. True, we had Paulhan's fine performance on Tuesday on his Farman biplane to answer the sceptics with, but that was nothing like a record flight in rough weather.

Now Latham, on the Antoinette monoplane, has provided us with an unassailable argument, for his magnificent defeat of the wind, which blew some distance above the ground at thirty-seven miles an hour, marks a point in the history of aeroplaning. After this anything is possible. Latham has demonstrated—I will not say that wind does not matter—but that it need be no obstacle to aviation. After his brilliant exhibition of the stability of the Antoinette machine the future of aeroplanes must be viewed in a new light.

For it did not seem likely this morning that there would be any flights at all. About twelve o'clock it improved a little, and the white standard—which means "flying probable"—went up. Suddenly there arose a hum of excited expectation. Latham's machine was being wheeled out. Down it went towards the further end of the course. Then it was turned about and Latham climbed into his seat in the canoe body between the spreading wings.

What would he do? Simply cross the starting-line and go back to his shed? He could do that without a turn. Turning in such a breeze would have been very difficult and dangerous.

THIRTY-MILE WIND.

But see, they are hoisting a signal! Up goes his name and—can it be right?—up goes also the sign of the "Daily Sketch" speed competition. Is he going to be mad enough to go round the course?

Realise what a thirty-mile wind is. The other aviators stand in groups and speak in low tones with grave faces, yet Latham smiles and chats quite happily. He has less anxiety than anybody on the ground.

The propeller whizzes and he gives the signal to "let go," but the machine swings round to the left, the tail goes up. It must be pulled down and the monoplane started off once more. This time it simply leaps into the air; it does not run along the ground at all. As soon as the mechanics release their hold it springs up. I have never seen such a start.

At once it is evident to the least experienced spectator that Latham will have a stormy voyage. The birdlike monoplane sways violently from side to side. It plunges downward with alarming movements of its graceful tail. Now and then it almost stops and hovers, so violent is the wind against it.

Getting round the first turning-point is a hazardous manœuvre. He swings wide of the mark, he seems to be heading straight out to sea across the sandhills. Then he works gradually round. Foot by foot he lights his way, and a great cheer breaks from dry throat—dry with fear for his safety—as he makes for the next mark, now with the wind. At the further pylon from the stands he has another struggle.

He sees a little group of friends standing near the pylon and waves his hand. Now he is about twelve hundred yards away with the wind behind him. His pace is terrific. A hundred miles an hour some say, I should say about seventy five.

As he passes the stands there is another loud demonstration—but mingled with cheers there is an agonised cry of "come down!" It is the voice of an Italian colleague, who is shaking with emotion. "It is terrible," he says: "I'm trembling for his life."

GALE INCREASES.

Again Latham goes through the same struggle to get round the course. The last lap he completed in 4min. 45sec. This time his task is harder—the gale has increased. When he begins to turn the wind gets its chance. It whirls him round completely. For a moment he is tail foremost, but patiently he works back into position, and, seizing his opportunity, slips past the mark.

Again that rush down the wind, again the struggle to turn, which carries him this time over the heads of the public in the two-shilling stand and outside the course before he can round the mark.

And then there is a shout "He's coming down!" Yes, he is gradually nearing the earth. He drops, then drives ahead then drops again and goes straight on once more. This is repeated several times, and then he shuts off his engine and drops on to the grass with the lightness and ease of a seagull. The finest feat that has yet be achieved on an aeroplane is over.

A great sigh of relief goes up audibly, and then a great cheer while the band strike up the "Marseillaise." Lightly he jumped out and walked to the judge's box. His second lap had taken five and a half minutes. What a pity he was not trying for the "Manchester Guardian" slowest fight prize. He would have won it easily but he was only out for speed.

"I am certainly tired," he said a little later "but there was really no danger. I never felt any anxiety. At Berlin and Juvisy I have been out in violent winds, and the machine has behaved admirably. I want you to say please that the credit of my performance belongs far less to me than to M. Levavasseur. Say what they will about the engine no one can deny the wonderful steadiness of the monoplane for all I do is to the credit of Levavasseur."

M. Latham was awarded a special prize of £300 for "the finest flight of the meeting." Mr. Farman has been adjudged the speed prize—three rounds (six miles) in 9 min. 49sec. Paulhan is second and Rougier third.

To-morrow there are still the height slowness, and passenger-carrying competitions to be decided.

SOLDIERS' HUNGER MARCH.

Effect of Two Weeks on Light Rations.

London, Oct. 23.

The test to which twenty men of the North Lancashire Regiment have submitted for two weeks in order to prove the sustaining power of limited rations ends to-morrow. During the first week tinned rations alone were issued, and in every case the effect on the capacity for marching was bad. After the day's march the men were without energy or desire to do more than endure existence.

This week the test was varied and the ration issued was the ordinary service ration.

Upon this dietary the men marched from fourteen to twenty miles a day, and though the quantity of food was limited, they began again to enjoy life and to give evidence of returning energy by taking part in games of football and hockey after the march. Beer, spirits, and cigarettes were withheld during the first week, though during the second week 2oz. of tobacco were issued to each smoker.

The loss of alcohol was not felt so keenly as the loss of cigarettes by those who were in the habit of smoking them. The conclusion so far is that the rations are on the light side, but there is no doubt about the splendid condition of the men.

An engagement is announced, and a marriage will shortly take place, between Mr. Francis Reginald Roe, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Miss Beatrice Margaret Goold-Adams, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Francis Michael Goold-Adams.

The marriage arranged between Mr. A. de T. Mouillot, 51st Sikhs, Frontier Force, Bannu, only son of Dr. Mouillot, Eton House, Harrogate, and Ethel, second daughter of Mr. R. Salmon Backhouse, Bramall, Harrogate, will take place in the Cathedral, Bombay, on December 10 next.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Goold-Adams, youngest daughter of the late Captain Francis Goold-Adams, R.A., and Mr. Francis Reginald Roe, of the Bengal Civil Service, took place on October 27 at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens. The bride and bride-groom will at once leave for India.

BOMBAY AT THE END OF 18TH CENTURY.

Bombay Directory for 1799.

The last decade of the eighteenth century was a very important period for Bombay, for during that period the newspaper press first came into existence in our city. The "Bombay Gazette" first appeared in 1791 and the "Courier" a little earlier; and these two papers occupied the entire field of journalism all to themselves for nearly half a century. The "Courier" merged into another paper and ceased to exist as a separate paper in 1847; but the "Bombay Gazette" flourishes still, and passed its 118th birthday a few weeks ago. These papers had from the beginning their own printing presses which issued several useful publications. The "Courier" Press began almost at the commencement of its existence the publication of an annual Bombay Directory. The first number of this appeared in 1792, and must have made a very curious little book, for it is said to have contained only four pages. It must have grown rapidly year by year, for some years later it became a volume of a hundred and twenty-six pages. I have the book before me as I write and I propose in this article to deal with its principal contents. The book was procured some time ago from England and I believe the copy is unique. None of our public libraries possesses a copy. The only place where a set of the old Bombay Calendars is to be found is the Secretariat; but that set is broken at the very beginning, for it lacks the volumes for the last decade of the eighteenth century and commences only with the volume for 1801.

It is a curious volume that lies before me, a small duodecimo of very crisp paper which, though somewhat embrowned by its great age of 110 years, yet has nowhere a single worm-hole in it. But now that it has come to India whose climate is so destructive to books, in spite of all care, bookworms, I am afraid, will find their way into it and there will be ere long many worm-holes in it. The pages are not numbered, but I have counted them, and they are in all sixty-three leaves of a hundred and twenty-six pages. The title page is also peculiar, as it gives a full list of the contents, there being no separate table of the latter as is usual in modern books. These contents occupy thirty lines of very close print. Thus the title page runs somewhat as follows: "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1799, containing a calendar for the year 1799. . . The Honourable Company's Civil Service upon the Bombay Establishment. The Officers of the King's and Company's Troops serving under this Presidency. . ." etc. On the next page the years of the various eras eminent in this country, corresponding to the Christian years 1799 are given, and a big mistake is made in the date on which the Hindu year 1856 of the era of Vikram which corresponds to 1799 A.D. is said to commence. That Hindu year did not commence as stated there on the 28th of November but on 29th of October. We do not know how such an elementary error could have been made; but we are sure that it is not to be fathered upon the poor printer, that hapless scapegoat, who is so often made responsible for sins not his own. The printer, however ignorant, could not possibly have read "the 28th of November" if the copy before him had contained "the 29th of October." This does not inspire confidence in the accuracy of the compiler and such compilations are worth little if not accurate. But the book is dead these 110 years, so we need not mind.

The little volume begins with a calender for 1799, in which we note that the King's birthday fell on the 4th June, his accession on the 25th October, and his coronation on the 22nd September and then it passes on to give a list of the Civil Servants on the Bombay Establishment which it is stated is corrected to "the 28th of January, 1799." At the head of this list is "The Hon. Jonathan Duncan, President and Governor" who was, however, not a civilian on the Bombay Establishment but had originally belonged to the Bengal Establishment. With him were associated as members of Council three officers and not two as at present; for Bombay had then a Commander-in-Chief who was also a member of the Council. This high post was then filled by Lieutenant-General James Stuart, who was scarcely sixty and had served in the American War of Independence and the first and second Mysore Wars against Hyder and Tipu. A few weeks later in this very year 1799 he was again in Mysore commanding the Bombay Force at the siege and storm of Seringapatam where Tipu was killed in May. He retired from India in 1805 and died in 1815 at 74. The two civilian members of Council were James Rivett and William Page. The former assumed, shortly after his brother-in-law, General Carnac's name, having inherited his large fortune and then known as Rivett Carnac, died here in July, 1802, and was buried in the Bombay Cathedral. Within eleven months another member of Council, John Cherry, followed him to the grave in the Cathedral. It is somewhat remarkable that since these two deaths, so rapidly following each other, only three members of Council have died in office during these 106 years and, of these three, two have died in our own day, viz. Sir Maxwell Melville in 1887 and John Nugent in 1900, both on the same day, 5 August.

The Civil Servants, as in all old lists, are divided according to their length of service into Senior Merchants, Junior Merchants, Factors and Writers. George Dick heads the list of senior merchants. He was a writer of 1760. At the end of 30 years' service he became member of Council and in two years more he came to officiate as Governor of Bombay when General Abercromby left the Governorship to become the Commander-in-Chief in India. Dick officiated as Governor for three years till Jonathan Duncan was appointed to the office, which he took charge of at the end of 1795. Like many Englishmen of that time, Dick did not go home at the end of his career, but proposed to stay here till his death at 78 in 1818, and lies buried in the Sonapore Cemetery, there being a memorial tablet erected by his son in the Cathedral. Next after him comes Robert Henshaw, who is noted in this Directory for 1799 as Agent of Stores. He had come out as a writer in 1763 and occupied a leading position in Bombay Society of those days, from which he was destined by a cruel fate to be hurled down six years later by a sentence of the Recorder's Court under Sir James Mackintosh for bribery and corruption during the great famine of 1803-4.

One Secretary in those days sufficed for Government, and in 1799 he was Robert Richards who ten years later entered the Council and retired home in the same ship with Sir James Mackintosh and Sir Charles Forbes in 1811. Three generations go to a century and the grandson of this Rickards, Mr. F. T. Rickards a ripe classical scholar, is the present Agent to the G. I. P. Railway. Francis Warden, who was destined to be for long the mentor of the Bombay Government, figures in this list as a writer of 1793, and as acting Collector of the Assessment. His brother, Thomas Warden, came a year later, but he is not known to fame. There are two Elphinstones here—John, who became member of Council in 1811 after only nineteen years' service, and Charles—but not the famous Mountstuart, who was destined to be so closely identified with Bombay and West India. He too like Duncan was a Bengal Civilian, and in this very year of 1799 narrowly escaped being massacred at Benares by order of the ex-Nawab of Oude. His connection with Bombay was to begin two years later when he was appointed as assistant to the Resident at the Poona Court of the Peishwa. One of the last civilians on this list is Richard Goodwin, who had come out in 1795 and who retired as member of Council in 1825. At the end of this list are mentioned the two chaplains who then sufficed for the Bombay Presidency. The one at headquarters was the well known Rev. Arnold Burrowes, who was soon to retire after 42 years' service. James Douglas spells his name Burrough and his Christian name I have seen elsewhere spelt Arnould; but here we have the right spelling. Burrowes was long a familiar figure in Bombay, and "Qui Haye" has immortalised him by naming Sonapore Cemetery "Burrows' Godown." The other chaplain who was posted in Malabar was the Rev. Nicholas Wade, who was to succeed Burrowes at Bombay. Wade is known to fame for the fine sermon he preached on Lord Cornwallis' death at the end of 1805. The sermon was widely admired, for it was written by Sir James Mackintosh who was then in Bombay, although printed under Wade's name. It has long since had its proper place among the published writings of that great philosopher and jurist. The clerk of the parish and Master of the Charity School, which has long been known as the Education Society's Byculla School, was John Houghton.

After this come the lists of the King's and the Company's military officers which occupy the major part of the volume. At the end of these military or army list we find mention of the Bombay Fencible Regiment which was the precursor of our Volunteers. Of these Fencibles it is stated that they are "subject to the rules and regulations in force for the Government and discipline of the Company's Regular Forces, with whom they are to serve in Bombay, Salsette and Caranja and bear command and the same relative rank as the Fencibles in Great Britain bear to the Regulars." The officers bore 15th January, 1799, as the date of their commissions. These Volunteers were raised about this time when the fear of a French invasion of Bombay by sea was seriously entertained. Stocqueler in his Memoirs says that Volunteer corps were formed at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta "some time in 1804 after the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, when it was expected that the French would attack our Indian possessions." But here in this Directory for 1799 we already find mention of this Volunteer Corps in Bombay as formed in the preceding year. The Governor is the Colonel Commanding the Corps and his two civilian members of Council are the Lieutenant-Colonels. Nearly all the other officers are civil servants of the Company.

The year 1799 was remarkable as being the first year of the Court of the Recorder on our Island, and we find here a list of its officers. Sir William Syer, the only Knight then in our town, was the first Recorder. He had inaugurated the Court with due pomp and ceremony in the preceding September, but he did not dispense justice for long, for he died in 1803 a victim to our climate, to be succeeded by Sir James Mackintosh. With the Recorder's Court also began our long line of Sheriffs, of whom we find the very first here, Charles Forbes, afterwards the well known Baronet and Member of Parliament, widely honoured by natives as their best and truest friend. Joseph Harding, another prominent merchant, was Mayor with nine leading citizens as aldermen, among whom there is Robert Henshaw and Alexander Adamson, a civil servant of 1782, who was Marine Storekeeper in 1799. James Morley was Clerk of the Crown, John Wilkinson, Master in Equity, George Simson, Prothonotory and Registrar. There were eight advocates and attorneys. There were 18 Justices of the Peace in addition to the Governor and his Councillors. Superintendent of the Police was Simon Halliday, the Coroner was James Douglas Richardson who also rejoiced in the title of Scavenger. This post with its unsavoury name corresponded more or less to that of our Municipal Commissioner or rather of Health Officer.

R. P. K.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. M. JEEVANJI.

British East African Legislative Council.

Mr. A. M. Jeevanji, a leading member of the Borah community and a well-known merchant of Karachi and Bombay has been appointed a member of the British East Africa Legislative Council. Mr Jeevanji is the first Indian to receive this honour and the appointment was made after special permission of the King was obtained by the Governor of the British Protectorate in East Africa. The Royal permit was received in Nairobi on the Ramjan Ied (the Mahomedan New Year) Day and was communicated to Mr. Jeevanji by Sir Edouard Girouard, the Governor of British Protectorate in East Africa. The news is received most cordially by the large circle of friends of the recipient of the honour. Mr. A. M. Jeevanji has been an adventurous man. He is known for his business capacity, and some of the largest contracts which he has completed to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. His latest undertaking is the running the liners of the Hedjaj Steamship Company and the Jeevanji Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. A. M. Jeevanji or "Alibhoy," as he is known among his own community, is a devout Borah, always handy to his own people as a helpmate on an emergent occasion and ready with his purse to help the needy and helpless.

A large number of congratulatory messages have been received by Mr. Jeevanji from Karachi, East Africa, Burmah, Ceylon, and other places where he has established himself as a merchant and contractor of no mean order. He was entertained to a dinner on Tuesday night at the Orient Club, Chowpatty.

The following instrument of the appointment was received in Bombay yesterday:—

"I, Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in accordance with the powers conferred upon the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, do hereby appoint Alibhai Moola Jivanji to be an Un-official Member of the Legislative Council of the East Africa Protectorate for the term of two years from the date of this instrument, subject to the provisions of the East Africa Order-in-Council 1906 and His Majesty's Instructions thereunder."

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN CHHOTA UDEPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHHOTA UDEPUR, November 1.

The most important phase of this year's Dasera festivities in Chhota Udepur was the Agricultural Exhibition, and subsequent gathering of the agriculturists to discuss agricultural matters. The exhibition was held in the new spacious record building where agricultural, forest and garden produce were exhibited on an extensive scale. Grains and cereals of all sorts, cotton of various descriptions, agricultural implements of sorts, forest produce such as the different kinds of valuable timber, herbs and medicinal drugs, jungle fruit and vegetables which grow spontaneously, lac, gum, honey, wax, cocoons, the underground yams and roots largely used as food, the Rohisa grass from which scented oil is extracted, minerals, marbles, white building stones of a superior kind, mica, silica, earth for pottery works, etc., etc., were arranged according to classes. As a matter of fact such an extensive variety of herbs and medicinal plants grow in the forests of this State, which are some of the richest, if not the richest in Rewa Kantha, that a systematical research by traders in the business would be well worth the trouble and would bring to light large quantities of this hidden treasure. Experiments in India rubber plantation have this year been undertaken by the Dewan, besides those in long staple cotton, and plants of the former and the specimens of the latter were exhibited.

The crowds attracted by this exhibition from all parts of the State were very large, no less than 7,000, people having visited Chhota Udepur during the two days of Dasera festivities. The Maharaja Saheb, Maharawal Shree Fatehsingbji opened the exhibition formally, and was pleased with the arrangements made by the Committee. Subsequently a meeting of the principal agriculturists, presided over by the Dewan, was held in a grand Shamiana where the Thandars of the Talukas and the Revenue Officer delivered instructive sermons on the best means of improving and advancing agriculture. The President, Mr. H. J. Antia, wound up the proceeding by delivering an interesting address exhorting the agriculturists of the necessity for abandoning their sangfroid in matters agricultural and eschewing their pernicious habit of excessive drink which is the root cause of their backwardness. He held before them a glorious future if they only betook themselves to the proper methods of agriculture which were explained in detail. The best crops to grow, the time for sowings the implements to be used, the way the soil was capable of improvement and the utilization of all the available manure which now goes to waste were the points touched upon. The address was listened to with rapt attention and seemed evidently to have made some effect. Mr. Antia promised to lend them every possible assistance in the shape of Takavi advances without charging interest for purchasing bullocks and better kinds of seeds.

The Exhibition was the first of its kind in this State and was a grand success. It is proposed to make it an annual fixture and it is likely to add materially to the agricultural prosperity of the State towards the attainment of which the present administration is making vigorous and unceasing efforts.

The irrigation review for 1907-08 has been issued from which it appears that during the year the total area irrigated was nearly 22 million acres, while the value of the crop raised by works for which capital accounts are kept is estimated at Rs. 60½ crores or about 120 per cent. of capital outlay expended on them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Her first husband was Colonel the Hon. Constantine Stanley, brother of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, known for his interest in India. Through the Stanleys she got to know Thomas Carlyle, who stood godfather to her daughter. When the great writer's last illness was beginning, Mrs. Stanley as she was then, took her daughter to see the old man, and on leaving, asked if she might come again. "Well, well" he replied: "I will just submit to it." Would it not have been more magnanimous to have omitted the too candid remark of the sick veteran. I have known women who say of their own sex that it is without magnanimity, and I am sometimes inclined to agree with them. Lady St. Helier describes the literary party given at the Westminster Deanery to meet the late Queen, but as the times reminds, us leaves out the most interesting detail. Fatigued with standing, Carlyle took a chair remarking to the Queen, "Madame, I'm an auld man and with your leave I will sit down!" Small blame to him. I have only space for one more quotation from Lady St. Helier's book:—"Women preserve their youth much longer now than formerly, and treat their children more as friends and contemporaries. A juvenile grandmother is no uncommon object to-day, while daughters are scarcely younger, less developed, and less qualified to fill whatever position in life they may be called upon to occupy than their mothers. . . . . . If I were critical I should say say that women nowadays are prettier than their grandmothers—stronger, better developed, better set-up, and certainly more independent and more self-reliant than they were forty years ago; but I do not think that the men are as handsome or physically as strong and as finely developed as their grandfathers." Lady St. Helier of course speaks of the men and women of her world only.

MACAULAY'S LEGACY.

Dr. John Pollen lectured on "Macaulay's Legacy to India" at the Stepney Borough-Library last Friday, and in spite of the unfavourable weather, there was a large attendance. The lecturer divided Macaulay's legacy into three parts (a) the legal legacy; (b) the political legacy; and (c) the educational legacy. About the beneficent effects of the first two, there could, he said, be little doubt. The merits of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were unquestioned and unquestionable, and Macaulay's attitude towards the aspirations of the Indians to a due share in the Government of their own country had commended itself to a long line of Indian and English statesmen, and had eventually led to the recent Reforms introduced by Lords Minto and Morley. It was around the educational legacy left by Lord Macaulay that controversy had chiefly raged. In his criticism of this legacy, Dr. Pollen followed somewhat closely Sir George Sydenham Clarke's first Convocation Address to the Bombay University. He held, however, that though Macaulay introduced an English system of education into India at a time when England had really no educational system of her own, the effects of that education had, on the whole, proved beneficial. It was mainly through English that the eyes of the littered classes in India had been reopened to the excellencies of the ancient literature and philosophies of their own motherland. Thus Indians were under a double debt to English education. As to the results of English education in forming character, Dr. Pollen quoted the opinion of the Maharaja of Burdwan, who held that deterioration had resulted, but viewing the matter "diagonally" Dr. Pollen thought too much blame had been thrown upon English. After all the home was the was first school and the home the primal Church and it was in the home and from the home that character was evolved, and Dr. Pollen bore witness to the high character and sober aspirations of the majority of the Indian youths with whom he had been brought into contact both in India and in England. At the conclusion of the lecture there was a discussion in which Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I.C.S., Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and others joined. Mr. Fremantle gave some amusing stories of his experience as an Educational Inspector, and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal blessed English education altogether and declared that India owed a deep debt of gratitude to Macaulay for the splendid educational legacy he had left her.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Miss Small, Principal of the Women's Missionary College, Edinburgh, has the courage of her opinions. Speaking of the home-life of India, she said in a lecture on Tuesday, she had heard it stated, that they must civilise India, but no one who knew the home of India, no one who knew the inner life of India, would dare to say that. Their social system in India was remarkable, and although she did not wish to say anything in favour of caste, she thought the adoption of some of the principles of the Indian social system might enable them in this country to cope with the slum problem. After this we shall be having some one as outspoken as Miss Small telling us that, if we adopt polgamy we shall have no social evil and no suffragism, and it might be true.

The action brought by Mr. Lajpat Rai against the *Daily Express* was tried before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury. The result, as you have heard by telegram, was a verdict for the plaintiff with £50 damages. It is rumoured in the Courts that the defendants offered an apology and £500 as a settlement.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, November 5.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to 23rd October 1909 show a gain of Rs. 1,18,81,732 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and less than those of 1907 by Rs. 93,75,302. The Railway Board have sanctioned four new locomotive engines of the "K" type for the broad guage section of S. I. Railway and also the enlargement of the school building at Bandikui on the B. B. Railway.

Mr. L. E. Brock, N.-W. Railway, receives a step in promotion.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of construction of quarters for the staff required for the new electrical power house of the new workshops at Lahore, North-Western Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the estimate of the list of providing ten additional broad gauge locomotive engines for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. Deuchars, Superintending Engineer, is on return from leave, reappointed Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, Lahore, and Mr. Dove Wilson on relief by him is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, and Mr. Howardon on relief by Mr. Wilson is appointed junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay.

THE BUDGET.

In Parliament.

The Finance Bill was once more before the House of Commons on October 19. Mr. Watson Rutherford moved the recommittal of the Bill in respect of Part I., which contains the land clauses, on the ground of the radical changes which had been made in it by the Government amendments. The motion having been negatived by 180 votes to 80, Mr. Stuart-Wortley moved a new clause providing that an incumbent liable for increment value duty on ecclesiastical property might borrow the amount from Queen Anne's Bounty. Mr. Lloyd George contended that the object of the clause was covered by amendments on the paper, and the new clause, which was supported by Mr. Balfour, was rejected by 196 votes to 74. Mr. Harold Cox moved the omission of Clause 1—as a protest against levying a duty on the unearned increment of one particular class of property. This taxation would mean the destruction of the source of our national wealth, for unless people could get a return for invested property they would ont trouble to accumulate property in order to invest. The Government were not only taxing future values but were depriving land owners of part of the present value of their land. The Attorney-General said that if Mr. Cox's argument was valid no tax should ever be put on property, because any tax on realised property must diminish its existing value. It would be difficult to find a tax which inflicted less hardship than the tax on unearned increment; it was the very excellence of the tax which the Opposition disliked. The motion was defeated by 207 votes to 89. Mr. Stanier moved an amendment to exclude minerals from the site value of land which Mr. Lloyd-George refused to accept because it would frustrate the intention of the clause. On a division the amendment were rejected by 184 votes to 54.

The Report stage of the Bill was again under consideration on October 20, when the increment value duty was discussed. On Clause 7, which exempts agricultural land from increment value duty while the land has no higher value for agricultural purposes, Mr. Pretyman (U.) moved to make the clause read "increment value duty shall not be charged in respect of agricultural land," an amendment, which Mr. Lloyd-George and the Attorney-General declared, would destroy the whole effect of the land taxes. While the land remained agricultural land, said the Attorney-General, it was not subject to any increment value duty whatever, but when it passed into the category of building land increment duty naturally attached in respect of the building value. The amendment was rejected by 195 votes to 76. Speaking on an amendment moved by Mr. A. L. Stanley (L.) Mr. Harold Cox (L.) observed that he could not see why agricultural-values should be treated as sacred while other land values were liable to special taxation, while Sir G. Doughty (U.) maintained that agricultural land in the neighbourhood of towns was after all going to be taxed. Mr. Lloyd-George assured the House that purely agricultural land used for agricultural purposes would be quite exempt from all the new taxation. Later in the evening the reversion duty was discussed, while subsequently Viscount Castlereagh (U.) moved to postpone the levying of undeveloped land duty until the valuation of all the land in the kingdom had been completed as provided for in the Bill. Mr. Masterman refused to accept the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

LORD CURZON AND MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston on October 15 addressed a great Unionist demonstration in the Coliseum, Leeds, at which Mr. John Gordon, candidate for Central Leeds presided. The feature of His Lordship's stirring speech was a slashing attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he accused of appealing to the passions and trading upon the ignorance of the mob. No Chancellor, he said had ever made such a speech as Mr. Lloyd George's Limehouse and Newcastle efforts, the like of which however, could be heard any day in Hyde Park. The demagogue in history, he wittily remarked, had usually ended by losing his head—nowadays he began that way.

However, His Lordship went no, speeches of that kind would bring thousands of votes to the Unionist Party so they had no need to complain. But what of the average man, who was, after all, the determining factor in politics? His feeling was one of disgust or amazement. Moreover, such appeals were not to be regretted from the public point of view, for they opened the eyes of men to the path upon which they were being invited to proceed. It might be said that these taxes in the Budget were only an expension of existing taxes, but after Mr. Lloyd-George's and Mr. Churchill's one began to realise that the Budget speeches was not a question of ordinary principles or ordinary taxes, but that we were being invited to consider a scheme which embrace land nationalisation, contemplated the tranfer of property from one class to another, and in the last resort must convert the time-honoured and venerable Constitution of this country into a single Chamber Government, dependent upon the volition of the House of Commons alone.

If this situation was not realised in this country it was very well realised where they had greater experience of Socialism than we had. He should ignore the stories of the wicked landlords with which the speech was freely interspersed, as these stories were vague and anonymous, and as such destitute of any particular value. As to mining royalties, Mr. Lloyd-George's object was evidently to excite prejudice, to inflame the passions of the people, and to represent these cases as cases of substantial tyranny and injustice carried out by landlords. If a man had property, if minerals were found under it, if he had not capital or inclination to develop it, and if he farmed out his rights and asked for a royalty of 6d. a ton, what was there wrong in that? It was the principle of all business—the key of all profit.

It is, declared Lord Curzon, what every one of us does on this platform, and what every one who gets the chance would do. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") Why was this man to be held up to public odium? Good heavens! In the story in question it appeared that the railway company and the mining investor made a pretty good thing of it, as they were entitled to do. It was often said that the Conservative Party were opposod to these taxes from reasons of self-interest. With the propotition that rich men ought to pay to the cost of Government in proportion to their wealth he agreed, but that was exactly what the Government in this Budget did not do. They did not tax the rich because of their wealth, or in proportion to their wealth—they left a large majority of the rich altogether alone. They picked out the landowners, and more especially the possessrs of urban land, and piled the whole burden on their shoulders. We were told that all the richest men were on the Liberal benches—rather a curious remark from a modern demagogue; an apostle of the poor! But were these gentlemen landowners or urban landowners? He strongly suspected that the wealth with which they were endowed had very little connection with land, and was, for the most part, derived from business investments, stocks and securieties. No wonder, therefore, if these gentlemen did not object to the unearned increment. (Laughter.) If the doctrine of unearned increment were passed on from the land to every other form of property, as logically it ought to be, the attitude of these wealthy gentlemen would be like that of the young man of great pssessions in the New Testament, who, when he was told to part with his riches, and give them to the poor, went sorrowfully away. (Laughter.)

A LIQUID STREAM OF MUD.

Lord Curzon remarked that Mr. Lloyd-George reserved his choicest expletives for the landlords. Anything that was disparaging to the ordinary class of landlord was raked up and poured on them in a liquid stream of mud. Well, he thought the landowners could stand upon their own record. He knew this: that when they had broken down—if ever they did break it down—the existing system of landed tenure in this country, when they had drained or driven away the capital that was at the present time invested in land, they would destroy what every foreign observer had regarded as one of the chief glories of England. They would find that the taxes would be a thumbscrew upon the poor just as much as upon the rich. Suppose an extreme Socialist programme became law and we got rid of the dukes—there were only thirty of them, and some of them were comparatively poor. (Lauhter.) How were we to be the gainers? If we were to populate the Pole, we would presently find out there were rich men and poor men even there.

Turning to the House of Lords, Lord Curzon declined to admit that they would be actuated by any selfish consideration in the matter of the Budget. There was no reluctance on the part of the Lords to bear their full share, and more than their present share, of the burdens of his country. He did not suppose they were eager to embark upon a struggle on the question of privilege with the House of Commons, but, driven to it in the past, they might be impelled to it again. The first question the Lords were likely to put was: What were their constitutional rights in the matter—and it should be remembered that there was no written law as to that. That was one of the difficulties of an unwrittn Constitution. For a long time they had waived the right to alter or amend taxes in the Budget. Whatever might be said of the case for amending, the right to accept or reject was one that had never been abandoned or waived by the House of Lords. He thought there could be no question whatever of the constitutional right of the Lords to reject this or any other Budget, but he did not labour the point, because he thought the peers were more likely the regard the case from the point of view of their duties as a branch of of the Legislature rather than from any insistence on thir rights on a question of procedure.

Concluding, Lord Curzon said that the Budget was no doubt the question of the moment, but he wanted to ask them whether it was the most important quesion of the day (cries of "No" and "Yes") He ventured to say it was not. The most serious issue in the minds of all thoughtful men was the social condition of our people. This was not a sign of a healthy state of affairs. Was this the time to frighten capital from our shores and to dry up the springs of employment? Was this the moment at which lightly to embark upon a class war? If His Majesty's Ministers talked a little less about taxing the rich and thought more of feeding the poor it would be a more practical proceeding (cries of "Old age pensions").

Alluding to the 150,000,000 worth of goods which were annually entering this country to compete with our industries, Lord Curzon asked: Are we never to take our toll of the foreigner as he takes his toll of us? Are we the only people to go on worshipping Free Trade when it has become a dilapidatel image at an empty shrine?

A resolution against the Budget was subsequently carried.

MORE ABUSE FROM MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Winston Churchill addressed a Radical meeting on October 16 at Abernethy. He said:—"Mr. Balfour dare not state his true opinion about the House of Lords. There are two simple questions staring him in the face—What is the alternative to the Budget? and, secondly, What ought the Lords to do? To neither of these two questions has he any counsel whatever to give to the country. Mr. Balfour had this excuse for his Birmingham speech—he had to make a speech. (Laughter). The moment was ripe for the party utterance, every leader of the Conservative Party is expected to be an epoch-maker, and the party thought it was time that he made another epoch for them. (Laughter.) He had to make a speech or perish in the attempt."

"There are some people," Mr. Churchill continued, "who think that you can tax the foreigner—(Laughter)—but I am quite sure you will not expect me to waste your time in dealing with that gospel of quacks and that creed of gulls. (Loud laughter.) The choice is between wealth and wages, and it is not unreasonable in the present state of our national finance to ask for a further contribution from the direct tax-payers of something under eight millions a year." He (Mr. Churchill) denied that the Budget was driving capital out of the country. It had not, he said, shaken the economical structure of British commerce, and there had been absolutely no effect on the markets. Property in Great Britain was very secure. The Liberal Party intended to continue their labour undaunted by the machine-made abuse of partisans. (Cheers.) The object of the constructive measures of the Government was to buttress and fortify the homes of the people. The Budget had not increased unemployment, he, continued. Unemployment was severe in the country this year but was less severr this year than it was last, and it was less severe since the Budget was introduced than before. As to uncertainty, he could quite well believe that uncertainty as to whether the House of Lords would, in a desperate attempt to escape their fair share of public burdens, plunge the country into a revolution and its finance into chaos. He could well believe that that uncertainty was bad for trade and employment, and was hampering the revival which was beginning all over the country.

The House of Lords, he continued, has no scrap of right to interfere in finance. If they do they violate the Constitution, they shatter the finances, and they create an administrative breakdown, the outcome of which no man can forsee. If such a situation should occur the Liberal Government can look only to the people. If the people sustain us we shall take effectual steps to prevent such a deadlock ever occurring again. (Cheers.) Lord Lansdowne has claimed that the House of Lords have the last word upon the Budget. We shall take care that it is their last word. (Laughter and cheers) That is the whole policy of His Majesty's Government—blunt, sober, obvious, and unflinching, and it is in support of that policy that we shall ask, that we shall except, and that we shall receive the allegiance of the great majority of the Scottish nation. (Loud cheers).

LORD PORTMAN'S ATTITUDE.

Lord Portman, who some years ago was one of the Liberal members for Dorset, and a lifelong Free Trader, has written a letter to Mr. A. Wills, Liberal Member for North Dorset, announcing his intention to support Sir Randolf Baker, the Unionist and Tariff Reform candidate, at the next election. In this letter he says:—

"As you are reported to have alluded to me by name at a political meeting at Blandford not long ago, I write a line to tell you of my intended position at the next general election. The main issue of that election will not, in my opinion, lie between the merits of Tariff Reform and Free Trade, but as to whether the country approves or not of a Government whose Finance Bill has been most emphatically condemned by the leading financiers of the City of London, and which presses very unfairly on various interests. I am, as always, a Free Trader, but, in common with most of my political friends, shall, at the next election, give any assistance in my power to candidates who are opposing supporters of the present Government. Hence I intend to use any legitimate influence which I may possess in favour of Sir R. Baker."

LORD JOICEY'S SECESSION.

In resigning the presidency of the Montgomery Boroughs Liberal Association, Lord Joicey says that "the Budget violates many principles which I have always considered necessary to sound finance, and is a complete surrender to the Socialists. Its principles are in direct opposition to those which have been recognised by all the great financiers of the Liberal Party for a couple of generations, and it is based on the supposition that by despoiling the well-to-do the poor can be made better off, which, in my opinion, is fallacious. It deprives the industrious of the fruits of their own industry, largely for the benefit of the thriftless and idle. It encourages reckless expenditure by all bodies spending the public money, and raises revenue by the most expensive methods. It will render life to certain individuals almost unbearable by the constant inquisitorial interference of officials. It seizes upon the capital of the country to spend as income, thus endangering the wages fund, which is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of all classes. It is unjust not only to individuals but to whole classes. It will destroy the confidence of those in commerce, tend to demoralise the country, and in my opinion, bring about Tariff Reform."

MR. BELLAIRS JOINS THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Mr. Bellairs, M.P., has sent out for publication a statement of his reasons for joining the Unionist Party, from which we take the following extracts:—

"At a moment when the country is on the eve of a crisis in which men will have to take sides without much help from the old party landmarks, Lord Rosebery has intervened with the authority which attaches to a great Liberal of the old school. He believes that Socialism is a grave menace, that the case for free trade has been given away, and that we are at the parting of the ways. In such circumstances Lord Rosebery may find it best to save a headlong flight of his countrymen in the wrong direction by sitting on the sign-post, but the humble pedestrian like myself has to choose one of two roads. A member of the House of Commons ought to belong to one of two political parties for the worst evils would result if ever the French system of groups and bargaining between their leaders were to make any headway in our political system.

"A revolutionary Budget could only be justified by an extraordinary situation beyond the control of the Government. The only matter said to have been beyond the control of the Government has been the naval rivalry of Germany, but since our vote for new construction and armaments is 500,000 less than that of Germany this year and is 1,100,000 less than in the last year of office of the Unionirt Government, it is clear that defence is the one vital element in the situation which the Budget does not meet. The salient feature is that a huge increase of annual expenditure is being met largely by the State seizing a portion of the capital of its citizens, and thereby the sinews of its strength into other countries. This is worse than the ordinary spendthrift's method of living on capital, and it is ridiculous to contend in such circumstances that the free trade finance by which the Government obtained power has not broken down.

"I feel that the time has now come when the most advantageous way of raising the extra revenue we require is by a low tariff on foreign goods, framed to the best of our ability to unable us to secure reductions in the tariffs which press so hardly on our own commerce. There is no difficulty in showing that high tariffs are an evil, and, for that matter, the United Kingdom has extraordinarily high duties on certain articles of a dietary and recreative character. It does not follow that a low tariff is therefore to be condemned, otherwise we might argue that because the extreme forms of militarism are bad, therefore armies and navies are wholly a mistake.

"I am proud of having supported the Government in much work it accomplished before it showed signs of having exhausted its utility. On the other hand, the Ministerial Party has been too much swayed by ill-timed sentiment to the detriment of reason and experience, so that they have unwittingly brought their own principles of disarmament and retrenchment into ridicule. So far as legislation is concerned one is tempted to remind them when applying this principle of reform through their favourite guillotine that Dr. Guillotin was a man of sentiment, inspired by a love of humanity, who proposed a measure which was to lessen human misery and which ended by destroying many lives. For we have seen their disarmament principle lead to a race of armaments beyond all our experience; their watchword of retrenchment end in a deficit of £16,000,000; and their reforms seem to be threatening our liberties with the tyranny of Socialism."

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE LORDS.

The Duke of Northumberland on October 19 laid the foundation-stone of the Northern Conservative Club buildings, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, and at a subsequent luncheon made a speech in defence of the House of Lords. He said:—

The Government sought in a very clever and astute manner to promote a quarrel with the House of Lords. They sent up to that assembly measures which had not been discussed, measures which had points of very great value in them, but the Government tacked on to these Bills provisions of a most drastic kind, absolutely novel to the whole of our legislation. They put the House of Lords in this dilemma: either they must amend the Bills or they must reject them. If they amended the Bills they were said to have wrecked them; if they rejected them they rejected the many admirable provisions which the measures contained. Three measures of this kind had been, were, or were going to be laid before the House of Lords—the Housing Bill, the Development Bill, and the Irish Land Bill. He did not add the London Elections Bill because he was not sure that it had any admirable points, but in the others there were many points which all of them would like to see passed. Now the Housing Bill had tacked on to it provisions which he thought none of them wanted to see passed into law. What consideration did that measure receive in the House of Commons? True it was before a Committee of the House last year, but that was merely an adjunct of the House of Commons. The Bill gave to the President of the Local Government Board drastic powers by which he could override not only local authorities, but the statute law itself. In the House of Commons, Clause I of this Bill was discussed, Clause II was partially discussed, and practically all the remaining clauses, including new clauses, were passed without discussion. The same thing happened at the report stage. He submitted that the House of Lords were bound to look carefully into Bills so disposed of—(hear, hear)—and what the Lords had done was to try to give effect to the changes asked for by the people through the Country Councils' Association. The Lords were charged with wrecking the Bill; the charge was not true. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether the House of Commons in their policy of "filling up the cup" would reject the amended Bill, but he was certain there was no justification for their so doing.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.

The Duke of Montrose speaking at a crowed special meeting of the Glasgow Conservative Club, held on Oct. 20, to consider the polisital situation, severely criticised the Budget and the recent utterances of Ministers. Regarding Sir Samuel Evans's statement that the opposition to the Budget was led entirely by brewers, millionaires, and dukes, his Grace said Sir Samuel would have altered his mind had he attended Lord Rosebery's meeting in Glasgow. It would have prevented his talking rubbish. He (the Duke) had much more justification if he said the Budget was being forced upon them by a section of political hypocrites. Mr. Lloyed-George had appeared at Newcastle as a rampaging, roaring lion, encouraging his audience to revolution. He dared not make a speech like that in the House of Commons or on any platform where the people he maligned could contradict his statements. Mr. Churchill had gone one better in invective. One would imagine Mr. Churchill took his daily chop and his glass of ale in company with Mr. Keir Hardie or Mr. Victor Grayson at the nearest public-house. But no, Mr. Churchill dined and supped at a rich hotel in London, attended every fashionable party, and even squeezed himself through the exclusive portals of Lansdowne House itself. His impression was that the Government would be afraid to go to the country on the Budget alone. They were simply trying to ride off on the side issue of the action of the Lords.

LORD DERBY AND MR. BIRRELL.

Presiding at the opening of a Conservative bazaar at Preston on October 20, Lord Derby refuted the assertion that he had withdrawn subscriptions because of the Budget. Mr. Birrell, he said, referred to Chatsworth and Knowsley as being suitable for lunatic asylum if closed by the present occupants. He (Lord Derby) had since received a letter from Mr. Birrell stating either that he did mean what he said or that he did not say what he meant. He would like to remind those who spoke slightingly and used words which would be considered vulgar if referred to their own homes that they were none the less vulgar because they referred to the home of his family for many years. He reminded Mr. Birrell that it was his father's house that Mr. Birrell's colleague, Mr. Haldane, made the jumping off place for his territorial scheme. (Cheers.) He honestly believed that if it had not been for the great interest his father took in the work the Territorial scheme would not have been such a success in Lancashire. Mr. Birrell also asserted that Liverpool and Preston owed nothing to the Lords of Derby. It was rather commonplace to slander the dead because they could not answer. But he could answer. He could answer Mr. Birrell best by pointing to the statue erected there and in Liverpool, and also to the subscriptions, so much appreciated by members of his family, of those who wished to erect a similar memorial to his father. (Cheers.) He had been accused of giving up subscriptions, but to the best of his belief neither by himself nor by a single soul acting upon his behalf had he refused a single subscription because of the Budget. (Cheers.) What he had done was this. Each generation had its own interests and that which interested those who had gone before might not to the same extent interest the succeeding generation. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant also carried certain duties from which he was absolved. Therefore he held that he was perfectly right in interesting himself to the best of his ability and means in those things which appeared to him to be best. (Cheers.) He said this by way of explanation, not by any means of apology. (Cheers.) He knew perfectly well that with the advantages his birth gave him there were certain responsibilities: he recognised them fully and would meet them fully. He refused, however, to be dictated to by anyone as to what he should interest himself in. (Cheers.)

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S NEW ESTIMATES.

DEFICIT OF £250,000.

£500,000 RAID ON THE SINKING FUND.

"IRREPARABLE LOSS" IN WHISKY.

ONE-THIRD LESS DRUNK.

London, October 23.

Mr. Lloyd-George, forced to recast his Budget Estimates, presented new figures to the House of Commons yesterday involving a deficit of £250,000, to meet which he is making a further inroad of £500,000 on the Sinking Fund.

His estimates (in the Budget speech of April 29) of the revenue for the financial year up to March 31 1910, have been upset.—

(1) By the effect of the new taxes, and (2) by the concessions drawn from him in debate.

The result is the following:—

Increases.	
Death duties	£1,300,000
Stamps	250,000
Post Office	200,000
Land taxes	100,000
Total	£1,850,000
Decreases.	
Spirits	£800,000
Income-tax	300,000
Licences	500,000
Add—	
Extra cost of valuation	200,000
Half land taxes and local taxation	300,000
Total	£2,100,000
Deficit	£250,000

The former Budget balance was £488,000, which will be absorbed by Supplementary Estimates, including £200,000 for the unemployed.

£500,000 more (making £3,500,000) will be taken from the Sinking Fund to cover the deficit.

The points of his speech were:—

The Increment Tax will yield £25,000 less, the Undeveloped Land Tax £25,000 less, and the mineral royalty £175,000 more, making the total land taxes yield this year over £600,000.

The concession in the stamp duties will cost £50,000.

The extra cost of valuation will be £200,000, making £250,000 in all this year.

The relief of landlords' income tax should be £500,000 but only £300,000, will be lost before April.

The increase in Stock Exchange transactions adds £250,000 to the stamp yield, and reviving business adds £200,000 to the Post Office receipts.

The loss to the whisky revenue this year is irreparable. Instead of an increase of £1,000,000 from the new taxes he will get only £800,000.

The consumption of whisky has decreased by 30 per cent, and of bonded spirit 36 per cent.

"It may or may not be temporary let us hope for the best."

GENERAL ELECTION.

LIBERAL PLANS.

Our Liberal correspondent writes: The course of action as to the General Election has been definitely laid down by the Liberal Whips acting upon advices received from Liberal agents all over the country and communicated to the chief organisers in Parliament-street.

If the House of Lords rejects the Budget a General Election will unquestionably take place in January but not before that date. The Prime Minister is as determined on that course as Mr. Lloyd-George or Mr. Winston Churchill.

Should the Peers assent to the passage of the Budget the question of the date of the General Election will then be fully considered and judgment given entirely on tactical grounds and in the interests of the party. At the moment, the Liberal chief organisers advise that, if the Budget passes, the Government shall complete their programme and dissolve at discretion.

Perhaps the shrewder opinion which prevails, and which is backed up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, is that no time should be lost in seeking a fresh mandate from the people, and that dissolution should be decreed in January.

Although it is the case that there is formal unity in the Cabinet—otherwise there would be immediate resignations—there is undoubtedly lukewarmness on the part of several of his members, more than one of whom have privately expressed the view that a General Election on the Budget would bring about a Liberal disaster.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

MORE SPENDING DUE TO SOBRIETY AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. Lloyd-George made his new Budget statement on the motion for the adjournment of the House last evening.

"The House," he said, "will be glad to learn that the revenue is doing very well. (Liberal cheers.) All the taxes, new and old are doing well, except whisky (Renewsd cheers.) That is discouraging, or shall I say encouraging? Beer is doing very well. (Laughter and cheers.) Of the five new taxes four are up to our anticipations but the fifth, the whisky tax, is not doing well."

Though there had been an increase in the death duties, the next six months might reduce the harvest. "Stamps have been very much better since the introduction of the Budget. There has been a 'boom' on the Stock Exchange." (Laughter and cheers.)

A Unionist: Owing to lots of selling! (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd-George: Yes, but you cannot sell without somebody buying. (Applause), and a Unionist: "At what price?"

"The spirit duty had done badly or well, according to the point of view from which we look at it." From the point of view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it had done badly. "The Trade" was carrying on business on a narrow margin. There was undoutedly a serious diminution of the consumption of whisky. "It may or may not be temporary; but let us hope for the best. (Laughter.) But even if they go back to their old habits they cannot this year make up for lost time," (Laughter.) In one case he was told the consumption of whisky had gone down by 30 per cent.

"There is an improvement," he said, "in every section of the revenue where the spending of money indicates prosperty. The income tax and all other taxes are doing well, and the only tax doing badly is one in which diminution proves considerable improvement in the habits of the people."

It was agreed that the general debate on the proposals should be postponed, but Mr. Austen, Chamberlain entered a protest against Mr. Lloyd-George's levity in regard to the Stock Exchange—"people who were notorious doing badly."

Sir F. Banbury regretted the further inroad on the Sinking Fund. It was the worst possible thing to do at the present time. He was startled to hear the Chancellor talk of a "boom" on the Stock Exchange. When he introduced his Budget Consols were at 85; they are now 82.

Mr. Lloyd-George: I was referring to business, not prices.

Sir F. Banbury: A "boom" means a rise in prices.

Mr. Lloyd-George denied that he treated the Stock Exchange with levity. He was merely congratulatory.

MR. BALFOUR'S BANTER.

DUKES, GARDEN CITIES, AND THE REAL "BLOODSUCKERS."

In the course of the House of Commons debated preceding Mr. Lloyd George's new Budget announcement Mr. Balfour made a characteristically Appy speech in which irony, humour, and argument were delightfully blended in an attack on the Government's proposals.

The speech arose out of an amandment moved by Mr. Idris (Liberal), who in the interests of the garden city movement proposed that deductions should be allowed from the site value in respect of all expenditure attributable to works or incurred by any person interested in the land. Mr. Wills, another Liberal, seconded.

Mr. Lloyd-George would not accept the amendment. The Garden cities, he said, would benefit to a considerable extent by the Budget.

Mr. Balfour said that nobody would start garden cities after this Finance Bill so far as could be gathered, garden cities were worse than dukes. "Really, the dukes are not in it. The real blackmailers are the garden cities."

"You claim to have done something," went on Mr. Balfour satirically, "but you are dukes—(laughter)—you are rich, you say you are going to make a £40,000 income in the prairie value of the land in five years—robbers—(laughter)—spoliators—(more laughter)—blackmailers—(renewed, laughter)—bloodsuckers?"

By this time the House was in a roar of marriment.

Mr. Balfour bantered rebelious Liberals on voting separately against the Government on their own particular questions and amid laughter urged them to mate their efforts. "The Chancellor is absolutely unnerving in his determination to discourage any form of expenditure in developing the country." (Laughter and cheers.)

The amendment was negatived by 141 votes to 62.

Malaria - - -
- - - Fevers.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

A safe and certain cure for

Malaria
- - AND - -
Influenza,

INTERMITTENT, JUNGLE,
BILIOUS FEVERS
AND A
MILD ATTACK OF PLAGUE.

It is most useful as preventive and cure of INFLUENZA, MALARIA and all varieties of fevers and at all stages, and has been most successfully used during the last visitations.

It fortifies the system against Epidemics, &c., improves appetite, promotes digestion and gives tone to the system without producing constipation.

THOUSANDS ARE CURED.
NUMBER OF LIVES SAVED.

Sold everywhere and at—
M. T. MADON & Co.,
24-26, Abdool Rehman Street,
Corner Shop, Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE House for Reliable EYEWORK

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF
DASTOOR,
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.
(EST. 1890.)
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
Oppt. Evans Fraser & Co., Fort, Bombay.

Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three **London** Eye Hospitals and holds **First Class Credentials.**

Do not be misled, as there is **no** other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of **Dastoor** in Bombay.

Best Credentials from **The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott**, Members of Legislative Councils, Members of **Medical Profession,** and other high personages. **The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty** and **Mr. Justice Kensington** (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

THE "CITY" WATCH
THE BEST VALUE IN GOLD WATCHES NOW ON THE MARKET

IN OPEN FACE 18 CT. GOLD CASE, Engine-Turned or Engraved.
Rs. 110

A high class watch with fifteen ruby jewels, keyless lever movement, compensation balance and all the latest improvements.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.
SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

EUQUININE
A
(Tasteless Quinine)
Supplied in
Powder and Tabloids
The only reliable remedy against
MALARIA
Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.
Beware of Imitations.
Wholesale Agents:
SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 17, 1908.

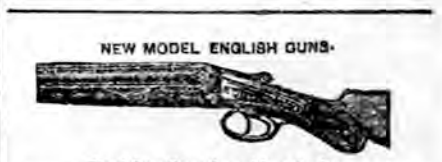
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.



Direct from the makers at lowest prices. Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £3-10-0 each a test model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. 7, Leander Road, Thornton Heath, London, England.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND
BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY nr. NORTHAMPTON ENGLAND

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 4TH NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 5TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols...	82 5/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	98 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 3/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 7/8	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London	23 1/4	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16	un chgd	
Silver in New York	50 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·21	un chgd	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	Since 21st Oct.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	4 5/8	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 1/8	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1/8		3/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/2	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 3/8		1/4
do. 7-day Market Loans...	4 5/8		1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	77/9	un chgd	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England..................... £290,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7-8d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Mails:—

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

London, Nov. 4.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£ 39,200,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,400,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Other Deposits	...£40,800,000	Unchgd £
Government Securities.	£16,400,000	Dec. £ ,00,000
Other Securities	...£27,100,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Notes and Gold	...£21,500,000	Dec. £ 500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots ...	... Moderate demand, steady.
Futures ...	Irregular.
East Indian ...	... Quiet.
Manchester ...	... Steady.
Total Sales ...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	......
Imports ...	... 23,000
Mid-Americans ...	... 7·91—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 13-16—1-8

*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·32 —04	7·62 —04	7·64 —04	7·66 —04	
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·68 —04	7·70 —04	7·72 —05	7·72 —05	7·71 —06

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	66,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	63,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	56,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	41,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—14·95—25
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·48—49 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to longs unloading.
Do. do. March 14·69—55 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—14 1-2—2-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·33—81
Do. do. Mar. 14·73—58
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—39 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—36 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—45 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—42 1-4—Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship—59 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 52 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—H.A. & D.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber—8s. 9d.—Nominal.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers ...	£67 1-2
Yellow Metal ...	6d.
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...	£ 4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool...	£11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ...	£ 5 11 3

FREIGHT:—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
[illegible] Boxes Gold Bullions.	6,52,800	London	National Bank
5 Boxes Sovs ...	1,12,500	Durban	
8 Boxes Sovs ...	1,13,08 5	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200		
4 Boxes Gold Bullions	3,07,200	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	33,400	do	Comptoir National
16 Packages Sovs.	1,22,580	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	2,834		
Silver Dollars.	3,903		
Rupees	4,465		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	188	2,17,080
B. B. & C. I. Railway	141	1,68,896

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. ,, 4th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 20th July.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The market has been steady to-day and 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. could be done with one or two Banks but there was not much enquiry. Demand was procurable at 1s. 4 1-16d. at which small amounts were taken for the mail. Bills are scarce but it is difficult to place Credits at better than 1s. 4 5-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d. 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	170 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	127 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 3-4

Government Paper:—

The market opened at 94s. 5-16d. ready and 94s. 1-8d. for the settlement. Early in the day there was little or nothing doing but in the afternoon a few small sellers appeared, the market closing easier in tone. Calcutta quotations are 94s. 5-16d. ready and 94s. 1-8d. for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	94-5
1st Settlement	,,	94-2

Bullion:—

On Thursday the price of Bar silver in London was 1-8 up for ready at 23 1-4 and unchanged at 23 5-16 for two months' delivery. The New York quotation was up 1-8 at 50 1-2. Locally the tone was firmer, ready bars improving 1-8 to 58 5-16 ex duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	58	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	14	0

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct, 1909	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	2,465	2,724	606
Central India ...	...	...	40
Barsee and Nugger ...	485	911	2,466
Berars ...	4,353	4,438	1,074
Central Provinces ...	2,471	2,567	410
Total Oomras...	9,774	10,640	4,596
Dhollera ...	536	2,225	3,866
Broach... ...	...	248	298
Coompta and Dharwar	218	1,623	10,748
Westerns ...	187	2,669	1,714
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	25,554	81,745	19,890
Bengals, Rajputana ...	174	597	511
Sind ...	128	148	744
Persian ...	...	978	98
American ...	...	298	4*3
Egyptian ...	...	120	372
Other Sorts ...	8	8	55
Totals...	36,559	101,297	37,353

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1909-10.	Bales 1908-09.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	36,559	8,986	+27,573
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th Nov. ...	1,01,297	37,353	+63,944
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	7,690	8,915	—1,225
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	10,286	9,428	+ 858
Total ...	17,976	...	— 367
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th Nov.			
Europe ...	19,065	29,958	—10,893
China ...	1,100	800	+300
Japan ...	13,099	26,905	—13,806
Coast Ports ...	1,647	1,738	— 92
Total ...	34,911	59,402	—24,491
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	1,983	4,950	—2,967
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	Nil	316	— 316

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 18th Sept. 1909—14,545 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,406 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1909	68,000
Receipts from 1st October 1909 to 4th November 1909 ...	1,01,297
	1,69,297
Shipments from 1st October 1909 to 4th November 1909 ...	34,911
	1,34,386
Afloat ...	1,983
	1,32,403
Estimated Mill Consumption ...	60,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 5th November 1909 ...	72,403

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

There has been a further sharp rise in prices in the Home markets during the past week and the "bulls" have been able to continue the compaign with vigour. That the bull clique is very strong is unquestionable, but the higher the price is carried, the greater the danger to outsiders, and considerable caution is necessary in any operations at present. Private telegrams received during the week have been generally of a bullish character, but a note of warning is expressed in some cases at the dangerous level now reached. The next Ginners' Report, which is due here on the 10th instant, is awaited with some anxiety.

To-day's telegrams from America show a violent reaction, due, it is said, to Mr. Patten unloading, but the position still remains uncertain.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	7·75	7·91	+·16
Nov.-Dec.	7·54	7·62	+·08
Feb.-Mar.........	7·56	7·68	+·12
NEW YORK—			
Spot............................	14·75	14·95	+·20
Futures, December......	14·43	14·48	+·05
Do. March.........	14·58	14·69	+·11
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	14 3-16	14 1-2	+5-16
Futures, December	14·42	14·33	—·09
Do. March	14·75	14·73	—·02

In sympathy with the advance at Home, prices here show a rise during the past week, but there have been many flutuations in our market, the difference on some days being as much as Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 in some descriptions. There has been a good demand by exporters and others, and a considerable business has been put through, nearly all styles have shared in the enquiry. For early deliveries, up to the New Year, the demand has been restricted, but from January onwards business has been done on a free scale. At the close the market is weak and prices are irregular, the sharp fall in America having upset the market.

Arrivals of Oomeras are increasing, and in the up-country markets receipts are pretty free. There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton by shippers and mills and prices were firmer all round until to-day when a reaction set in.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...301-2	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...280	,, ,,
Fine M·G. Wurdha Hingunghat	269	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...268	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	...284	,, ,,
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	260	,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	265	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...253	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	...258	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...253	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...242	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...232	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	...242	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish...	...247	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...228	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...230	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...240	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...208	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns —	...270	Apl-May ,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...281	,, ,,

Liverpool Cables:—

Opening Tone	... Easier.
Estimated Sales	.. 7,000 bales.
Total Imports	...44,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·40 —22	7·40 —22	7·40 —24	7·45 —21	
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
7·43 —25	7·46 —24	7·46 —26	7·45 —27	7·46 —25

FREIGHTS.

The market has been very quiet. Owing to an absence of demand and a surplus of tonnage for this month, rates have declined somewhat during the week.

ANTWERP:—Quiet. A little business done at 14s. 6d.

DUNKIRK:—Small parcels have been done for ready shipment at 15s. 3d. seeds, 16s. cotton.

HAVRE:—For this port no business is reported.

HAMBURG:—About 4,000 tons has been done at 14s. 6d. and 15s. seeds and cotton.

GENOA:—Rates are 16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton for position; and 15s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. respectively for any time November.

LONDON:—The P. and O. quote 16s. December, 15s. January, 16s. February, 15s. March to May.

MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL:—About 1,000 tons has been booked by the Ellerman Line at 14s. 9d. and 15s. for November.

LEITH:—Business has been done for November December at 14s. 6d. to 15s.

HULL:—A little business doing at 14s. 6d. November December.

Messrs. Chugondas and Co. quote:—

ANTWERP:—15s. seeds, 16d. cotton per s. s. "Calcutta" ready 8th, sails about 12th.

GENOA:—15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. cotton per s.s "Tineglas" ready 5th, sails about 20th.

DUNKIRK:—15s. seeds, 16s. cotton per s.s. "King. Howell" ready 10th, sailing about 25th.

DUNKIRK AND HAMBURG:—15s. seeds, 16s. cotton per s.s. "Blackmore" sailing on 8th instant.

HULL:—14s. 13 cwts seeds, November.

LEITH—15s. 6d. 13 cwts seeds Nov. and Dec.

HAVRE:—16s. seeds, 18s. cotton if a line of 3/500 tons.

LIVERPOOL MARSEILLES:—15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton November.

For December the same as November and January to June 15s. p. p. 6d. extra Hovre and Hamburg.

The following fixtures are reported:—

S. S. "Griqua" Bombay to Antwerp or Dunkirk via Hull or Leith; 2 ports. at 18s. 9d. D. W. basis November.

S. S. "Riverdale" Bombay to one p. p. at 18s. D. W. basis December.

S. S. "Ellerslea" at 18s. 6d. 2 ports 20th November 20th Dec.

S.S. "Dalemoor" Bombay to Galveston full load Manganese Ore.

Market closes quiet.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—

During the early part of the week the market was strong and prices advanced considerably, the Home markets also being strong, but the last day or two owing to less favourable advices from Home rates are somewhat easier. We quote at the close:—

Ready ...	Rs.	9	15	6	B.T.
April-May ...	,,	8	15	0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market has been rather steadier with more enquiry, but closes with little change in rates as under:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	6	12	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow ,, ...	,,	7	3	0	,,
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7	6	0	,,
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	,,	7	7	0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

There have been small fluctuations in the market and a moderate business has been done at and about our quotations:—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	44	0	0
White Khandeish ...	,,	45	8	0
Black Kutni ...	,,	39	4	0
Red Khandwa...	,,	42	8	0

Poppyseed:—

The market has ruled firm with a fair enquiry and prices are higher. We quote:—

November ... ... Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.

Castorseed:—

This market has also been firm with a good demand. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	33	8	0	
November ...	,,	6	13	0	R. T.
Apl.-May ...	,,	6	9	0	,,

Cottonseed:—

The market has been quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. We quote:—

Dec.-Jan. ... ... Rs. 22 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market has been firm with a fair business passing. We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 39 8 0

Mowraseed:—

Prices have advanced about 4 annas per cwt. and we quote:—

Nov-Dec. ... ... Rs. 6 6 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—

The market has ruled quiet but steady with little doing for export. We quote:—

White Delhi, November .... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
White Delhi, April-May — ,, 5 7 0 ,,

YARNS.

A fair business has been put through in 10's. 12's and 20's at the rates previously quoted by us. The market at the close is quiet but steady with business passing in 10's and 12's at 6 to 6 1-8 and 6 15-32 to 6 1-2 respectively.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Wheat ...	38,787 cwts.
Linseed ...	23,936 ,,
Rapeseed ...	5,970 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	75,888 ,,
Poppyseed...	637 ,,
Groundnuts ...	2,488 ,,
Castorseed ...	31,817 ,,
Rice ...	26,629 ,,
Myrabollans ...	1,289 ,,
Cottonseed...	83,798 ,,
Mowraseed...	8,917 ,,
Gram ...	7,099 ,,
Joowar ...	1,118 ,,
Maize ...	14,368 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—The market is quiet and prices are somewhat easier owing to slackness of demand.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues very steady and prices are advancing, but the gulf between prices at Home and here is widening owing to the advance in cotton.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market continues steady but there is little demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is slack and the demand poor. Home prices are firm. Dealers are not inclined to book big orders. Prospects may improve after the Dewali.

DHOOTEES:—The market is steady but the demand this week has been very slack.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows some recovery on the week but there is no change to report in our market. Owing to coming Dewali holidays consumption has fallen off and there will be nothing done before the holidays.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	2	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case ...	......		
Silverlight 150° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations:—

		Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds. due	(1968)	...100-0-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Bonds ,,	(1968)	... 98-4-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal Bonds ,,	(1949)	... 92-8-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1919)	...104-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1925)	...111-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1928)	...111-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1933)	...112-0-0
5 per cent ,, ,, ,,	(1953)	...114-0-0

SHARES.

THE market has kept quiet and rates are not altered in many cases during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,487 1-2; Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 69 1-2; and Indian Specie Bank shares an unchanged at Rs. 55; Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ld., shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 11 and Bank of Burma's at Rs. 113. Press shares are nearly unchanged; Mofussil's are quiet at Rs. 800 C.D; New Berar's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 560; and Indian Cotton at Rs. 140. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's have improved to Rs. 135; Bombay Burma new issues are quiet at Rs. 445 and old issues at Rs. 452 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., Preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 152 1-2 and ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 95; Bombay Flour Mill shares have been put through at and about Rs. 1,000; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 130; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 345 C. D; and preference at Rs. 297 1-2 C.D; Central India Mining Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 345; Marck's have improved to Rs. 125; and Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 700; Transactions of a good lot of shares of Sivrajpur Syndicate have been reported at Rs. 19 1-4 and Emamankua's at Rs. 10; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 111 X.D.; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 11 1-2, pref. shares at Rs. 56 to Rs. 57 and deffered shares at Rs. 60 and Treacher's have declined to Rs. 560. In Mill Companies, Century Mill shares have improved to Rs. 220; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,685; Colaba Land are quiet at Rs. 1,140 Crescent's at Rs. 96 1-4; David's have declined to Rs. 412 1-2; Emperor Edward's are in demand at Rs. 860; Empress are unchanged at Rs. 255, Fazulbhoy's at Rs. 245; and Finlay's are quiet at Rs. 257 1-2; Framji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 1,800; Imperial's have changed hands at Rs. 112 1-2, Khattau Makanji's at Rs. 780 and Kobinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 727 1-2; Laxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,600; Maneejee Petit's ruled between Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 3,375 and have closed at the latter rate. New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 205; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 765, Phœnix at Rs. 92 1-2; Standard's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,195; and Swadeshi's have declined to Rs. 1,260. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley Railway shares are unchanged at Rs. 435; Ahmedabed Prantej are weak at Rs. 600; Ahmedabad-Dholka's have changed hands at Rs. 116; and Amritsar Patty old shares also at Rs. 116 and new shares are steady at Rs. 86. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 30th Oct.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Oct. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	920714	1130[illegible]	12322428
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	213678	27600[illegible]	2973728
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	39202	446239	435441
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2495	20316	22811
Total...	2950·55	1176089	14528319	15704408
Actuals for corpg. week ending 31st Oct. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	707761	10441404	11149165
I.M.Ry. System	1177·62	174872	2802643	2977515
A. D. C. Ry......	125·99	24079	441692	465771
B. K. Railway...	13·31	100	2200	2300
Total	2923·45	906812	13687939	14594751
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·01	+212953	+860310	+ 1073263
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·44	+ 38806	— 42593	— 3787
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	+ 15123	+ 4547	+ 19670
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·98	+ 2395	+ 18116	+ 20511

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st August 1909.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd Oct. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,38,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,42,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	274	396	8	678
For previous 15 weeks of half year	23,43,706	24,27,191	60,692	48,31,589
Total for 16 weeks	24,81,706	26,27,191	64,692	51,73,589
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,30,200	1,80,246	4,593	3,15,039
Per mile of Ry...	258	357	10	625
Total to corresponding date...	23,18,610	25,45,322	— 1,591	48,62,338

Increase for the week ....Rs. 26,961
Do. to date ....Rs. 3,11 251

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd Oct. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	15,000	......	19,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	28	107	......	135
For previous 15 weeks of half year	76,896	1,34,598	208	2,11,702
Total for 16 weeks	80,896	1,49,598	208	2,30,702
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,999	27,345	48	32,392
Per mile of Ry..	35	194	......	229
Total to corresponding date...	1,04,358	3,09,671	2,237	4,16,266

Decrease for the week..............Rs. 18,393
Do. to date........................Rs. 1,85,564

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,487½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 ,,	69½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,492½
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	100	10	...	prem,
Specie Bank	100	11	6 ,,	55½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 ,,	255
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma	100	100	7 ,,	113
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 ,,	£60
Mercantile	£25	£12½	8 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	8 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £93 old issu new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	42 p. c.	680
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	435
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	125
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	300
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 170
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	200
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	580
Bombay United......	250	250	20	420
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,685
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	535
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,140
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	600
Connaught	500	300	25	100
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd 822½
Crescent	100	100	5	96¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,000
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,025½
David	250	250	20	412
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	150
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	860
Empress	500	500	25	255
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	245
Finlay Mills	250	250		257
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	22
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	500
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	415
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	500
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	290
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	182
Jwaraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	350
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,000
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	785
Kohinoor...............	500	500	25	727
Leopold	100	100	3	20
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,950
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,375
Morarji Gooaldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,250
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	765
Phœnix	100	100	5	92½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	475
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	570
Ripon	1,000	1,000		
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	820
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	931
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	610
S. Mahratta.........	250	200	20	4,950
Standard Mills	500	500	50	222
Sun	250	250	25	1,190
Swadeshi	500	500	45	185
Textile...............	500	500	30	1,050
Western India...	1,000	1,000	9	425
Vishnu Cotton Ord...	500	300	Nil.	315
Do. Pref	500	300	Nil.	345

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,250½
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	142
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort............	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	540
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	140
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	140
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahuva	200	200	......	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	51½
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	237½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
New Mofussil	400	400	50	795
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	610
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Press............	200	200	25	725
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	610
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		287
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼ c.o	12
Back Bay Bath......	50	50	6	36
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	135
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue............	...	...	300	445
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	152½
	O. £10	£10	Nill.	95
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	17
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	1,000
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 8	345
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6.	297½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	345
Delhi Flour...........	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 18	160
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	185
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	179
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	125
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 19½	208
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30		20
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	50
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	697½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	19¼
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	xd 111
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron and Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75	£ 15	...	11½
	D. 30	60	...	60
	P. 150	40	2dis	57
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 290
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1¼	xd 31
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	560

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HAIR HANDS
Cleansed Purified and Beautified by
CUTICURA SOAP

The constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but prevents clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, inflammation, irritation, redness and roughness, and other unwholesome conditions. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find that Cuticura Soap and Ointment realize every expectation.

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TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

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Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
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One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
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Per Phial, Rs. 1-8.
Packing and Postage, As. 7.

OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation or heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, etc. Price for a fortnight's measure, Rs. 4; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

THE RIGHT WAY.

Mr. Lloyd-George should study Lord Curzon's speech at Leeds. One has no hope it would convert him from the error of his political ways but at least it would show him how a real statesman can treat an abusive opponent. Lord Curzon was satirical and denunciatory. He said very truly that no Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country had ever before made such a speech as Mr. Lloyd-George's Newcastle speech with one exception—Mr. Lloyd-George at Limehouse. Through the ages he went on, a demagogue had usually ended by losing his head, but in this country that proceeding was inverted. To quote all Lord Curzon's effective points would, however. occupy a good deal of space. Each was a reminder that a statesman of the right sort can belabour an opponent without descending to the eloquence of the gutter. Mr. Lloyd-George has everything to learn from such a model.

GORGEOUS CONTEMPT.

Mr. Lloyd-George's opinions have, as a rule, of course, such a very solid substratum of facts as a foundation that when he expresses contempt for the House of Lords it is a very serious matter requiring careful consideration. Now, Plato had not the inestimable advantage of being a Welsh attorney, but still he had a certain vogue which has not altogether disappeared, and Plato thought so highly of service on the field of battle that he put, in his ideal State, great power into the hands of the chief captains. Other people since Plato have come to the conclusion that the soldier is a citizen who deserves better of his country than to be despised, and those framers of contributory old-age pension schemes who have given most attention to the subject—the "Spectator" for instance—have proposed to give special rewards to old soldiers. Now, there are 104 old soldiers in the House of Lords who have risked their lives on the battlefield, and twice that number who have served in the Army and Navy. When the "Black Week" of the South African war half crushed England, four of the much despised Dukes volunteered for service. Some members of the aristocracy cheerfully laid down their lives on the veldt, and the premier Marquess of England was found lying dead beside a Hampshire peasant. They dreamt of a better country, that is a grateful one.

CECILIAN COUNSEL.

Lord Hugh Cecil follows the lead of his brother, Lord Robert, in outlining the duty of Unionist Free Traders. In his speech at the Budget Protest League meeting in Manchester he declared that Tariff Reformers ought to be supported when the alternative lay between them and believers in the Budget. "The dangers of Tariff Reform were less grave than the unsettlement of the foundations of property they were more easily remedied and easier to go back on; while there was not nearly so much of the fatal attraction which came the moment it got into the public mind that they could make themselves richer by taking something from somebody else." Lord Hugh's argument is that Tariff Reform is an evil, but the Budget is a greater, and between two evils one must choose the lesser. From an utterly insecure position he jumps to a piece of firm ground, and we trust his counsels will weigh with Unionists of similar views, and persuade them to occupy the solid plot until danger recedes. But they must not forget that their temporary landing-place is only a refuge. No progress can be made from it. Eventually they must, if they do not wish to be left, accept the bridge of Tariff Reform which leads to the substantial ground of prosperity. The Budget will teach them the impossibility of their position, except as a temporary resource. It has already opened their eyes. Lord Hugh says he can find two or three alternatives to Tariff Reform. He does not specify them, Nor is it necessary he should. For there can be no mistake that, whatever theories the theorist may entertain, there is in practice only one alternative to the methods of the Budget, and that alternative is Mr. Chamberlain's.

MERRY ENGLAND.

One has never been to Blackpool, but one had always believed the unimpeachable authorities who reported it a gay and sunny spot, whose blazing esplanade was thronged with niggers and Lancashire lassies in complete sets of shawls and clogs, and across whose balmy breezes, above the sound of the brogue, or burr, or dialect (or whatever it is they speak in Lancashire), came the hum of cotton machinery or the hooting of Atlantic liners, according to the direction of the wind. Heartiness, we imagined, was its predominant note—slaps on the back and pints of beer. Blackpool, in fact, was for us as the princess in all properly constructed fairy-stories—a beautiful thing, known only from pictures but the goal of our ambitions all the same. How disquieting, then, is the report that the French aviators, after being in the place for four hours, declared that they had never felt so sad before! The ground may have been muddy, the sky and sea unbrokenly grey—still, nothing must be said against Blackpool. Does not every one known it is the "playground of England," the "light side of Lancashire," etc.! These French gentlemen deserve to be sent back to Paris, Nice, or Monte Carlo.

THE FERRER CASE.

The case of Senor Ferrer helps us to realise how closely the nations of Europe are bound together in these days. A very few years ago the man might have been shot and nobody outside his own country would have taken any notice. As things now are the news of his sentence brought him active sympathy from English and French people, while the announcement of his execution produced riots in France and Italy, strikes and no little tumult. The international philosophy which directs that what is no concern of other people should not provoke interference from them is becoming more and more difficult to live up to. It is a grave mistake, however, to suggest on present evidence that the Spanish Government committed a wanton act in carrying the punishment of Senor Ferrer to the last extreme. When people are ignorant of the grounds on which a decision was come to, silence is their duty. Very few people know the arguments—probably very weighty—which persuaded the authorities to have Senor Ferrer shot. It would have been better for the reputation of Spain in Europe if these arguments had been made public. The trial indeed, was public, but the procedure was peculiar, and to many observers unsatisfactory. There has been a kind of secrecy about the proceedings which is unfortunate. With the enemies within her gates, recognised by all the world, Spain could have afforded to take the world into her confidence. She might have made sure that the sympathy due to her position would have been forthcoming from those—still, thank goodness, the majority—who put their faith in law and order.

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The Pure Food Congress at Paris appeals to every one. How glycerine, tartaric acid, and other peculiar ingredients enter into the composition of certain debased wines everybody knows. How largely talc has in days gone by entered into bread one also knows. From time to time our vision is troubled by hints of oxalic acid in cocoa, lead, copper and tin in aerated waters, and arsenic in beer. It is not, however, only these deliberate attempts at making money out of the pangs of their fellow-creatures that will be exposed at Paris, but it may confidently be anticipated that the innocent public will be guided into taking better precautions to keep their own eatables and drinkables pure, to preserve the kitchen and the larder from infection. The Royal House of Austria has itself suffered from perfectly pardonable ignorance on this head. The Emperor and Empress, on making a journey to Budapest, took with them water from Schonbrunn for their eldest-born. It was conveyed in bottles packed in ice, but in spite of these precautions the little girl was attacked by typhoid fever, and died. A little more knowledge on this all-important question, such as the Paris Congress may impart, would have prevented the sad catastrophe.

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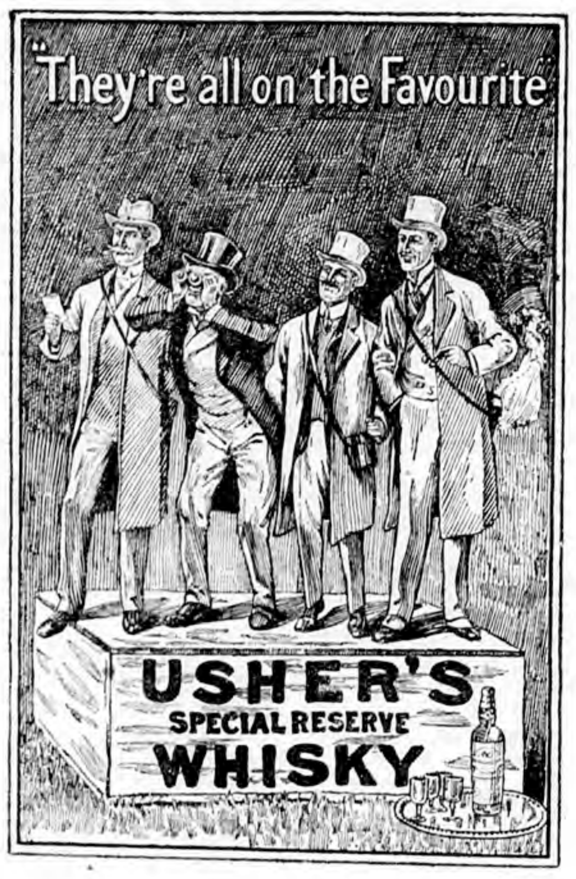

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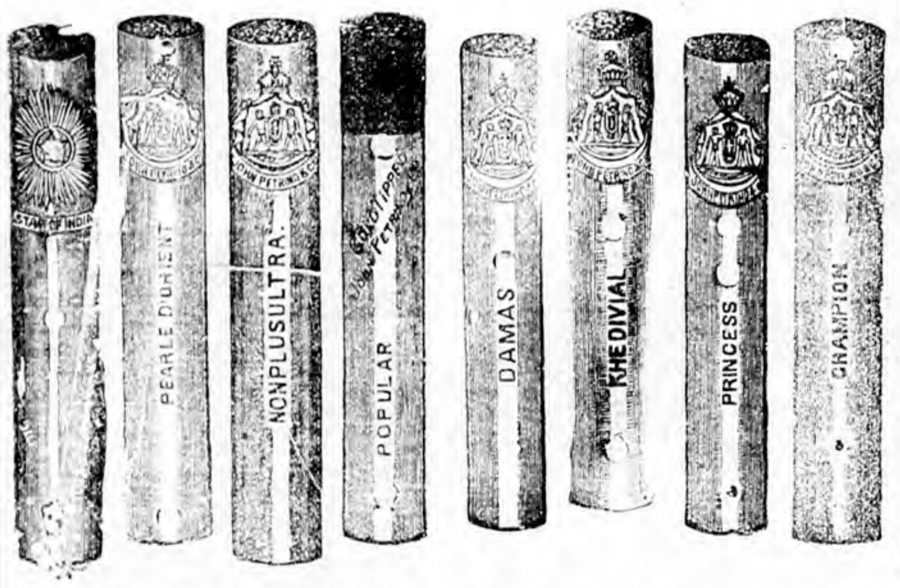

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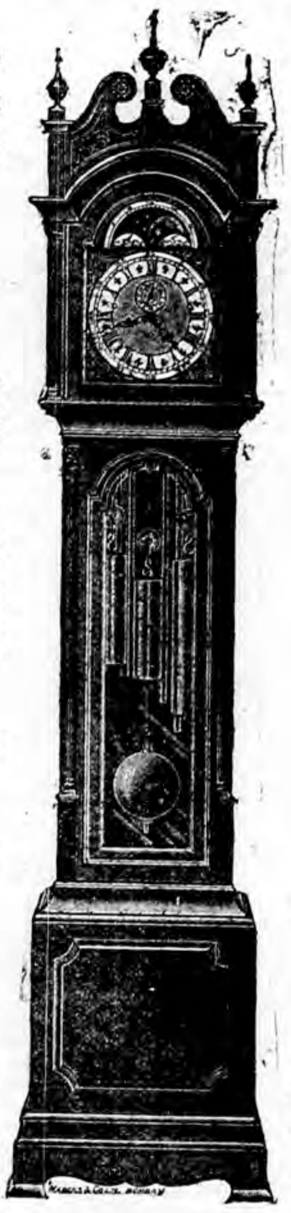

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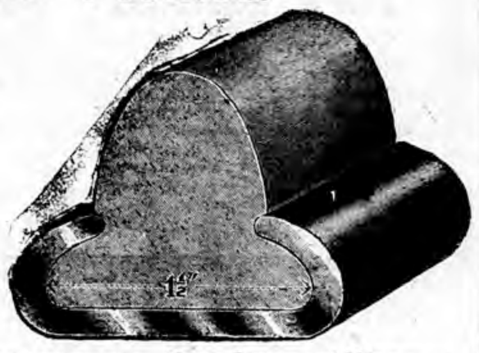

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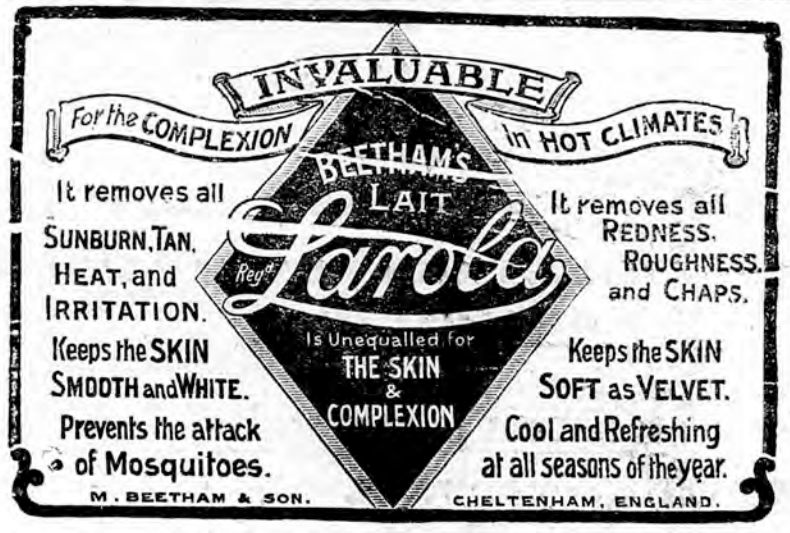

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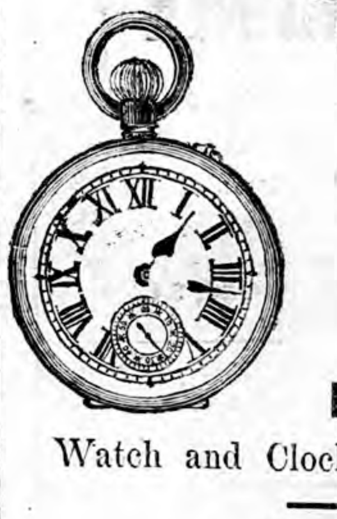

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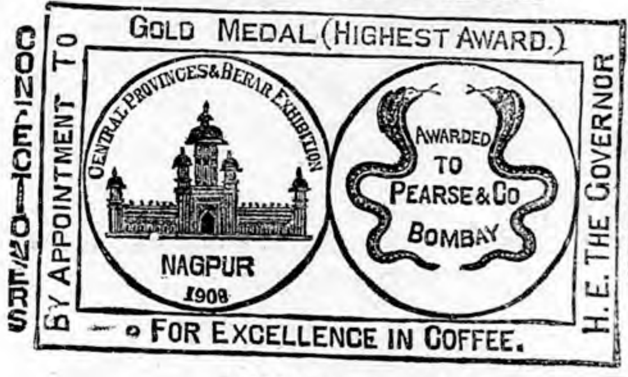

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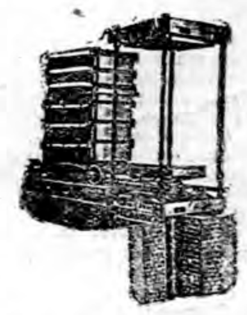

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